This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

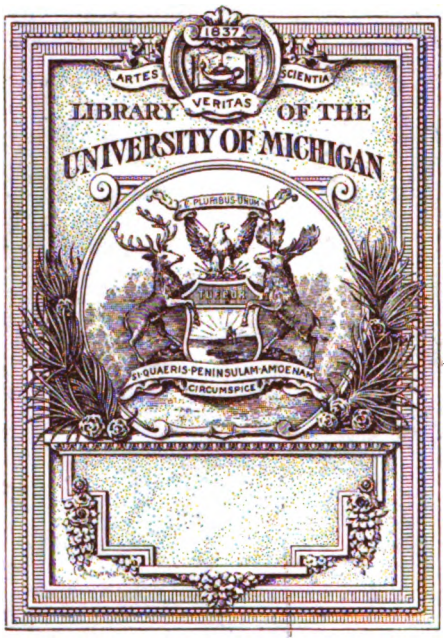
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



Digitized by Google

610.5
M 5
S 96

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

—THE—

MEDICAL SUMMARY,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Practical Medicine, New Preparations, Etc.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D., Editor, P. O. Box 1217, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. - - SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

VOL. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1893. No. 1

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D., PROPRIETOR.

Subscription Price, in the United States and Canada.....$1.00
Foreign Countries..... 1.25

☞ These rates include postage, and must be paid invariably in advance. Single copies, *Ten Cents*. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Subscribers desiring their address changed must give their *former*, as well as their *new*, postoffice.

We cannot always supply back numbers. Should a number fail to reach a subscriber, we will supply another, if notified before the close of the month.

Advertising rates will be sent on request.

Address THE MEDICAL SUMMARY,
P. O. BOX 1217. Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1893.

MORE ATTENTION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF FEMALE DISORDERS.

A current professional notion is that if the doctor has the confidence of wife and mother no surer foundation for success is required. Mother and wife, through a chain of pathological sequences growing out of their relations, exercise a definite and controlling influence over the fortunes of the medical man, for from the relations arises a train of evils that demand his counsel and help at every turn.

Deny them attention and impaired usefulness and physical wrecking become a sort of heritage to the woman, and an enduring monument to our stupidity or almost criminal carelessness.

The urgent ot wife or mother appeals to our best instincts, and doubles the claim to our active sympathies, and calls for the most devoted ministrations of our art. Our attentions to her wants must be guarded from the extremes of meddlesomeness and negligence. The vaginal speculum had a "boom;" its friendly aid was invoked on all occasions to throw light on the case, and the cases of ulcerated os uteri needing topical treatment were almost beyond computation. We appreciate the speculum. On the other hand, there has always been a sort of heroic devotion among many practitioners to the *vis medicatrix naturas* which scarcely needs an instrument of any kind. Defend us from the untranslatable devices of the medical coxcomb. Duty inclines us to heed the tale of woe. Permit skill and delicacy, patiently and perseveringly, to accomplish what may be done to cure the legions of backaches, fallen wombs and ulcerated os uteri.

How can true physicians be content to pass through life and the patient coming up at every step from the wayside vainly asking for relief and receiving none? Yet

137181

Digitized by Google

1146

it is true, and the world is full of her ailments and practically no well-directed effort made for their alleviation.

To prescribe a box of cathartic or *female* pills, a bottle of "bitters," a strengthening plaster, does not answer the requirements of professional duty. Treat her as though she were your own wife, mother or dearest friend; correct her displacements, cure her multitudinous ills, or let some one else do it.

Aside from these considerations, success in their path is followed by a harvest of rich reward in pecuniary profits, in the approval of conscience, and not less in grateful thanks and praises. Trust nothing to blind credence and idle conjecture, but prove all things.

NEW COINS.

The genuine must have a definite form and bear the stamp of authority, which qualities, however, may be reproduced in the counterfeit, deceiving the closest scrutiny. But there is a quality whose existence is unmistakable proof of genuineness, one which the popular mind has invested with the attribute of infallibility—namely, the *ring* of the metal.

All new coins appear to be right. See that they have the true ring of a noble metal, or yield the dull saturnine note of the baser sort. Annually the colleges coin hundreds of new M. Ds., new coins, indeed, to swell the circulatory medium or volume; all possess the stamp and inscription of authority, and will be taken as genuine unless proven to be spurious by the crucial test of experience. With the mannerisms, pretensions and credentials of college life, may there be found the gold of true manhood destined to grace the ranks of a great calling.

Therefore let him who approaches the threshold of professional life be endowed, first, with a sense of grave responsibilty, and, second, with the ring of the true metal, the spirit of an honest, high resolve, born of self-denial, unselfish devotion to the sacred cause of suffering, with freedom from professional intolerance and bigotry, and a zealous aspiration toward the perfect.

Aim to be the pure gold coin of the profession, with the true ring of the metal!

HYPNOTISM.

The popular idea that yielding to the influence of hypnotism may make one a "mental wreck," is not well supported by numerous experiments. It is, however, possible to see how the excitement of being hypnotized, especially in public, might have a secondary effect on the constitution of a young, growing person, and proof has been furnished as sufficient reason why professional hypnotism should not be tolerated in any section of an enlightened country. European governments have taken the initiative in this direction, and it would be well for this country to imitate them.

Hypnotism belongs to the domain of medicine, and its use as a factor for healing—if any good effects at all accrue from its use—should be confined to the registered physicians. To have its phenomena exploited on every lecture stage is a mistake that may have many serious results.

Undoubtedly you have cases in practice which would be of interest and importance given in brief to other readers of the SUMMARY. Let us hear from you with a brief, practical article, favorite prescription, or even a therapeutic note from experience will be welcome and acceptable matter for the SUMMARY.

A subscription to the SUMMARY is money well invested. Order it now

Digitized by Google

New Remedies.

In the following we will mention the most important new remedies that have been discovered of late, selecting only those whose therapeutical value has been proved, and the administration of which is followed by definite results—therefore, only those that may be relied upon. In a general way their chemical nature, and the sources from which they are derived, as well as the method of manufacture, when known, will also be referred to; their doses will be given, and any obnoxious or dangerous by-effects will be brought prominently to the notice of the reader. Many of the new drugs are so-called proprietary medicines—i. e., their discoverers have secured to themselves the ownership, and in some the exact mode of manufacture is kept secret. For these very reasons we have been the more careful to enumerate only the drugs of recognized value to the profession, such as are being employed by the most eminent members of the fraternity here and abroad, so that the reader may place the fullest confidence in every statement made in these lines.

Urethan.—Hypnotic pure and simple, especially in children.

By substituting for one of the two hydroxyl groups of carbolic acid the basic Amidrest, and then exchanging the H. atom for organic Radicals (methyl, etc.,) we obtain the ether of carbaminic acid, and all these ethers are known by the generic term of urethans. The formula is exceedingly complicated.

Internally: It has a saltpetre-like taste, and is easily soluble in any medium; the watery solution must be neutral. From 15 to 30 grains pro dosi, it is considered a sure hypnotic, and this dose may be augmented to one drachm without any risk. It is utterly free from all by-effects, and produces the most physiological sleep of any hypnotic, but has no influence on pain.

Strong alkaline medicines with it must be avoided, because of the decomposition of the drug.

It has also proved a splendid antidote in doses of from 60 to 75 grains in cases of poisoning from convulsive poisons, as strychnine, resorcin, picrotoxin, etc.

Prescriptions:

℞. Urethan ..... ʒ ss
Aquæ destill..... ʒ iij
Syrup. limonis..... ʒ j

M. Sig.— 3 ij at night.

℞. Urethan ..... ʒ ss
Ext. radic. glycyrrh. fld..... 3 ij
Aquæ destillat, ad..... ʒ iij

M. Sig.—From one to two teaspoonfuls in sweetened water, for a child from eight to twelve years—at night.

—

Antifebrinum.—A derivative of Anilin, formerly known by the name of Acetanilid. $H_2O+C_6H_5NH(CH_3CO)$.

Antipyretic, anæsthetic and anti-neuralgic. Produces no change in litmus paper.

Internally: Gr. iij to gr. xv (!) dissolved in water or wine, or in pill-form, in typhoid, intermittent fever, pneumonia, pleurisy, puerperal fever, phthisis, to reduce the temperature, and in neuralgia, rheumatism and all kinds of pain, to stop the latter. Well borne by the stomach. It may, however, produce one disagreeable by-effect—cyanosis. Though this generally passes off without danger to the patient, yet care must be taken with the larger doses, or the too frequent repetition of small ones.

Externally: It is also employed as an antiseptic, especially diminishing formation of pus.

Prescriptions:

℞. Antifebrini,
Sacchari albi.....aa..... 3 j

M. ft. pulv. Div. in chart. No. xii. Sig.—Two to four times daily one powder.

℞. Antifebrini..... 3 ss
Sacchari,
Gum acaciæ.....aa.....gr. xv

M. ft. pilulæ No. xv. Sig.—As directed (each pill, gr. ij of antifebrin).

℞. Antifebrini .... 3 ij
Aquæ destillat..... ʒ ij
Syr. aurant. cortic..... ʒ j

M. Sig.—3 j in aqua every three or four hours.

—

Methylalum.—Hypnotic.

Product of a mixtnre of methylalcohol, manganese and concentrated sulphuric acid. $CH_2\begin{cases}OCH_3\\OCH_3.\end{cases}$ Colorless fluid, of an aromatic, chloroform-like odor. Does not ignite easily.

Internally, even in small doses, it produces a profound sleep, though that often does not last long. It creates no disturbance. Its effect is remarkable in delirium tremens. Dose from 15 to 80 grains.

Subcutaneously its effect is also rapid, but the injections pain at first.

Externally it acts as a sedative and pain-removing remedy. It is here best used in liniments and salves.

Prescriptions:

℞. Methylal ..... 3 iiss
Syrup. ribium..... ʒ j

Digitized by Google

Aquæ destillat..... 3 iij
M. Sig.—A tablespoonful at night.

℞. Methylal..... ℥ ss
Syr. simpl..... ℥ iiss
M. Sig. — A tablespoonful to two at night.

℞. Methylal..... 3 ss
Aquæ destillat..... 3 ij
M. Sig.—For hypodermic use.

℞. Methylal..... 3 iiss
Ol. olivæ..... ℥ j
M. Sig.—Externally.

—

Phenacetinum.—Antipyretic, anti-neuralgic and analgesic.

To a mixture of muriatic acid and water molten phenol is added in small portions. The dark colored fluid is allowed to stand twelve hours, when the acid fluid resting on top of the oily mass is poured off. By distillation and redistillation, and by the aid of nascent hydrogen, phenitidin results, when by prolonged boiling with ice-vinegar the acetyl derivative, phenacetine, results. Complicated formula. White crystaline powder without odor and scarcely any taste. Easily soluble in alcohol; almost insoluble in water. One of the most reliable of our antipyretics; antifebrile dosis, five to seven grains, resulting in reduction of temperature lasting six to ten hours. Doses of from gr. viij to gr. xij every hour are preferable for antifebrile purposes.

In doses of gr. xv it is a powerful anti-neuralgic remedy, especially for hemicrania. It is the surest anti-hysteric remedy.

Prescriptions:

℞. Phenacetin..... gr. viij–gr. xij
Dentur tales doses No. vj. Sig.—One powder every hour or two (antipyretic).

℞. Phenacetin.....gr. xvj–gr. xxiv
Dentur tales doses No. viij. Sig.—As needed one powder (anti-neuralgic).

—

Aseptol, or Acidum Sozolicum.—Antiseptic.

Phenol and concentrated sulphuric acid are mixed at a low temperature, and solution precipitated by barium-carbonate.

$C6H4 \begin{cases} OH \\ SO_3H. \end{cases}$

Externally: Used as an antiseptic instead of carbolic and salicylic acids. May be mixed in any quantity and relation with alcohol, glycerine and water, and does not irritate. A ten per cent. watery solution is best adapted to antiseptic purposes, *because such in glycerine, oil and alcohol have no effect.*

Internally it has also been used like salicylic acid, and in the same doses as the latter as an anti-fermentative in gastric and intestinal catarrh. Avoid light and air.

Prescription:

℞. Aseptol..... ℥ j
Aquæ destill..... ℥ x
M. D. ad vitr. nigram. Sig.—Ten per cent. disinfecting solution.

—

Salol.—Anti-rheumatic and antiseptic.

Is a phenyl-salicylate. Molecular quantities of salicylate of sodium and phenol-sodium are heated at high temperature with phosphoroxychlorid. Salicylic acid, phenylether, results, which by frequent recrystalization is freed from the chloride of sodium and of phosphate of sodium, until pure salol is obtained.

$C6H4 \begin{cases} OH \\ COOC6H5. \end{cases}$

White, tasteless powder of slight aromatic odor. Soluble in ether and in alcohol.

Internally: Used especially in rheumatism, and to produce asepsis of the urine in gonorrhea. Dosis, gr. xv; one to one and a half drachms and more per diem. No by-effects. Absorbed in the intestines, and gives to the urine an olive-green tint, which, under long use of the remedy, becomes black-green.

Externally: Employed like iodoform as an antiseptic powder, but its main application is in connection with aromatic tinctures as an antiseptic mouth-wash.

Prescriptions:

℞. Salol.....gr. viij–gr. xv
Sacchari.....gr. ij
M. ft. pulv. D. ad capsul. amyl. Sig.—Three times daily such a powder.

℞. Saloli.....gr. lxx–gr. clx
Amyli.... ....gr. xvj–gr. xxxij
M. ft. pastilli No. x. Sig.—One every three hours for rheumatism.

℞. Saloli.....gr. viij–gr. lxxx
Amyli.. ..... ℥ iss
M. ft. pulv. Sig.—Antiseptic powder.

℞. Saloli lxxx
Spirit. dil..... ℥ iij
Tinct. coccionellæ..... 3 j
Olei menth. pip.....gtt- ij
Olei rosæ .....gtt. iij
M. S.—Mouth-wash.

The last is probably the best mouth-wash in existence to-day for the preservation of the gums and teeth.

Digitized by Google

Original Communications.

Brief and practical articles, *short* and *pithy* reports of interesting cases in practice, new methods and new remedies as applicable in the treatment of diseases are solicited from the profession for this department.

Articles intended for the SUMMARY must be contributed to it exclusively. The Editor is not responsible for the views of any contributors.

Write *only on one* side of the paper.

THAT CASE OF ECZEMA.

To most of my professional brethren who responded to my appeal for aid in the November SUMMARY, I have expressed thanks by letter. To those who have recently given me counsel, I extend the same through the medium of this journal. As I received from different sections of our country such kind letters offering suggestions as to treatment, with requests for a report of my success or failure in carrying out solicited advice, or in using the different prescriptions given, I could not refrain from contrasting the present status of the medical profession with what it was in the earlier years of my practice.

Then a narrow selfishness, coupled with arrogant bigotry, was the general rule among medical men, each jealous of his rival, and each desirous of building himself a name at the expense or downfall of the other. But now the profession has become a gigantic brotherhood. Each member has his shoulder to the wheel of progression, manfully striving to add bright gems to the common fund, which is for the mitigation of human suffering, and the elevation of our profession to the high position where she justly belongs. It is, indeed, a refreshing and an ennobling thought that physicians everywhere to-day are more charitable, kind-hearted and liberal in their views, and more magnanimous and brotherly in their intercourse with each other than ever before. And, to-day, as a band of philanthropists, we are marching under the grandest auspices to the loftiest station in that profession which is highest in the galaxy of sciences.

Report. Girl, of healthy parents, having no hereditary taint, at the age of six months "broke out" with an eruption which was pronounced eczema of the face and arms, and was under treatment for nearly one year, without much benefit. Parents moved to Missouri, where the same diagnosis was made and patient treated by two physicians for eighteen months. The parents returned to Illinois in the fall of 1891, and I was consulted in November of that year.

Now this patient had been under treatment by four doctors, all of whom diagnosed eczema. Up to this time I had no knowledge of the case, but such was its history as given me by the mother. At times the child would get better, but only remained so for a few days; itching was intolerable and almost constant.

Examination. Temperature normal, kidneys acting well, no constipation, no lung disturbance, appetite good, no inordinate thirst, no indisposition—indeed nothing to indicate any disorder in the economy save only a vesicular eruption covering almost the entire face, neck and forearms. The vesicles break in a few days and secrete a fluid which aggravates or denudes the parts over which it flows, and then dries and forms a laminated elevation, which in a few days becomes detached in small, branny scales. This condition continues for a week or ten days, when the entire eruption, having gone through a "definite course," disappears, and the face becomes smooth and apparently nearly well for a period of three to five or six days, when it suddenly breaks out again in all its severity, only to go through the same ordeal again.

Such was the course of this disease for about six months after I saw the case in spite of my treatment, and the mother informed me that it had been the same during the treatment previous to mine. I do not think it best to lengthen this article (even now too long) by detailing at length my treatment up to the time when I laid the case before the readers of the SUMMARY. Suffice it say that I used all the remedies in common use of which I had read or heard, including Dr. Piffard's calx sulphurata and viola tricolor—all to but little purpose. The agent, however, which had done the best service in the case was chaulmoogra oil, externally applied.

At this juncture of affairs my mind was directed to the article of Dr. J. H. DeWolf, in the July SUMMARY, in which he said "I have lately come across a treatment that

Digitized by Google

cures in two or three weeks, needs no external application, is tasteless, and therefore children experience no difficulty in taking it. It is a so-called 'tissue remedy,' kali phos., six dilution powder. It cures so expeditiously and satisfactorily; * * the dose is about a thimbleful in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful of this to be given four times a day."

Notwithstanding the editor's very faithless footnote, I was by him advised to give this remedy a trial in my case, and report results. It must be borne in mind that there had been considerable improvement brought about by the chaulmoogra oil; but I wished now to test the kali phosphate, and putting patient on its exclusive use, as directed by Dr. DeWolf, I patiently awaited the result. At the end of three weeks patient was not any better, rather worse. Increased kali phos. to double the dose, for three weeks longer. Child decidedly worse, and the mother refused to continue it longer, but insisted on having "more of that oil."

Just here another child, aged two years, was brought into my office by a lady who wanted to know what "ailed it." Luckily for me, here was a case of acute eczema, and I could test again the kali phos. I gave it for one month; no effect whatever, and the child was finally cured by gentle laxatives, succus alterans, and chaulmoogra oil, externally.

After the total failure of kali phos. in the former case, I returned to the use of chaulmoogra oil, "well rubbed on" night and morning, with Fowler's solution and succus alterans, internally; the sulphur bath, fresh air and a generous diet, and my patient is cured.

I have received a good many valuable suggestions from several of my brethren, for which I heartily thank them; but I am fully convinced that the kali phos., as given by Dr. DeWolf for eczema, is worthless.

G. T. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Cayuga, Ind.

GRAHAM BREAD.

This caption over an article with Dr. DeArmand's name at the close, in the SUMMARY for January, assured me of a good dietetic chapter on the excellencies of Graham bread, so I read aloud in the family. "She supported a man, and bore him a family, finally increased by twins, and was fed on Graham." Very good, so far. She was certainly a buxom lassie, and never suffered from constipation before she was denied the "chop feed." But as I read "twins" I saw Mrs. Smith's brow knit, and she looked all absorbed, as one in making a discovery. Now, she and her large and healthy family subsist mainly on the Graham bread. She has borne seventeen children, at single births, and is in mortal dread of twins; and as she is rather shy of anything supposed to promote prolificness, I saw in a second she was thinking to discard the bread because of mention of twins in connection with it. I have the alternative of persuading her that the good doctor is only a crank.

But fairly summing up the Doctor's article, it seems that he discards the bread because it is not a *complete* remedy in constipation. I would suggest to him and his readers and patrons, and to my children (wife is away), that the universal use of this bread would do much toward bringing up a generation which would not be "undone by habit and neglect." By the way, I have a mite to contribute for the erection of a monument in honor of the one who brings out a complete remedy for this undone generation.

While Dr. DeArmand compares wheat-bran to sand-paper and tacks, and speaks of it as an agent used to "irritate," I prescribe it as a soothing emolient poultice. The perverted condition in many cases of constipation is confined to the rectum, where the fæcal matter forms very compact masses too large to pass; but if Graham bread is constantly eaten this will seldom occur. But if it should the masses would be easily broken down, in consequence of the very friable nature of masses of bran.

Looking back over thirty-five years of practice and observation, I have more confidence in the adaption to the natural condition of the alimentary canal of Graham bread than any other article of diet; and if confined to a single remedy in constipation I would prefer it to any one remedy in the materia medica.

B. C. SMITH, M. D.

Cold Water, Ga.

Digitized by Google

THE GOOD OLD DOCTOR.

When I speak of the good old doctor I do not wish to infer by any means that there are not good young doctors. We know, as a matter of fact, that theoretically, and so far as book and medical college knowledge is concerned, many young doctors excel the old; yet when we place in the balance the experience of the old doctor I am satisfied that the scales would come down forcibly on the side of the experienced old physician. I fully believe that the proper place to learn the practice of medicine is at the bedside of the sick. As a rule, the larger the doctor's experience in actual practice, the better and safer he becomes as a physician.

I well remember my first case of obstetrics. I had obtained book knowledge and medical college knowledge, but had no practical experience. I thought I knew it all, that I would find everything easy. I expected no trouble at all. But when I was brought into actual experience I was teetotally stumped. I found I knew but very little. I was taught. I sent for an old doctor, who broght order out of chaos in a very short time. Therotically, I was much better educated than he, yet he converted into a very little molehill what I had been making a mountain of. He knew what he was about; I did not know for a certainty what I was at.

A physician's life and occupation are somewhat paradoxical. He is either aiding some poor miserable wretch into this wicked world, or doing his utmost to prevent others from leaving it for perhaps a better. Into what close relationship he is brought with the people. What responsibility is his. How many tales he could tell of joy, hope and pleasure, or, per contra, of sorrow, sadness, suffering and despair. How many family histories he could relate. How many skeletons he sees in family closets that must not be exposed to the light of day. How many confidences and secrets he is made the repository of. He is indeed closer to the people than the clergy. Even more is imparted or confessed to him than to the spiritual adviser. How many families he could disrupt, and how many separations between husband and wife would result, should he tell what he knows. Yet how many homes have been cheered and made happy by his presence, and how many bitter heartaches has he witnessed.

What is more gratifying and satisfactory than to hear the old doctor—in whom so much confidence is placed—say, "He or she is better, and will get well." A home where there has been sorrow, grief and tears for days, where a loved mother, perhaps, was thought to be dying, and the good old doctor pronounces the crisis passed, that she will get well, that she will be spared to her family—joy almost unbearable enters every heart. This family is changed so much from yesterday that its members appear like different people. When a father has been near the great unknown, and the distracted, nearly heart-broken wife and children thought their stay, their support, their comforter was about to be taken from them, the doctor, at his morning visit, says "Better; will get well," what gladness, what joy takes possession of every one at the good tidings. Yesterday was dark, gloomy and sunless; to-day not a cloud to be seen, not even a mist to obscure the bright sunshine. Their hearts are full. When a little innocent child is at the grave's brink, and the force of a thistle-down wafted in the breeze would appear to be sufficient to convey it to the other world; when the windows are shaded and the street covered with straw, so that no light or noise may act as a disturbing element to annoy the little sufferer; when even the doors are left ajar, so they may not grate upon their hinges; when the mother reflects upon how drear and desolate the home will be without the wee little prattler, whose voice is about to be forever hushed, or until the resurrection morn; when she thinks that its body is to be laid in the cold ground under the snow, and there to become food to ugly creeping things, the fountain of tears well up to overflowing, the sobs and sighs cannot be suppressed. It is then that the mother prays as she never prayed before that her child may be spared to her. Yes, my friend, that prayer is not mere words, but it comes from the depths of the heart; it is earnest and sincere. The old doctor arrives. He finds the child breathing easily, its skin moist, the pulsations of the

Digitized by Google

heart regular and nearly normal, the temperature at 98.5 deg., and the little child in a quiet restful sleep. He pronounces the talismanic words, "Better; will get well." Oh, then there is joy and thankfulness in that household! A peaceful calm comes upon them. Almost a glorified radiance covers the mother's face. It is then that the tear fountains gush forth—but it is with joy, and not with grief.

What a difference between tears of sorrow and sadness and those of joy and gladness. The one kills, tne other brings to life. Oh, how anxiously we scan the old doctor's face; we watch every expression of his countenance; we try to catch his thoughts from his looks. How we listen to every word which drops from his lips when he is at the bedside of our sick. He is a harbinger of joy or sorrow to many a heart.

Long live the kind, good old doctor!

GEO. J. MONROE, M. D.

442 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

If J. A. DeArmand, M. D., will confine himself to actual practice, and not place too much reliance on thoughtlets based on a desire to have a fling at the Almighty, as well as the illustrious men of his profession, he may be able to accomplish as much for medicine as did Lavoisier for chemistry, or Newton for physical science. But should he be guided by his own opinions to the exclusion of knowledge, the conditions described by him in the January SUMMARY will be constantly recurring, viz., the Graham diet will furnish the labor to support in idleness those who are so fastidious as to prefer an expurgated food.

By a comparative study of the evolution of modern diseases in conjunction with the contemporaneous changes in the manufacture and use of food products, he will find that as the use of "chop feed" diminishes, the number of physicians increases and cures decrease in proportion to population; or in other words, as man seeks to improve on Nature's laws he increases his susceptibility to physical and mental ills.

No case of constipation exists which cannot be traced, first, to a mechanical obstruction of the intestinal tract resulting from hurts, injuries, etc.; or, second, "an apathetic condition" of the patient, indicated by a preference for the unnutritious refined foods of modern civilization. I say this advisedly, as the general conditions—viz., air and water—are natural, though in water to a less degree. Hence it is only in obtaining a poor subsistence from the various so-called foods that any great variations can exist. We find constipation and its allied disorders absent in all animals who use their own instinct in the selection of foods, but an army of veterinarians are required where man does the choosing for them.

"There are a thousand cures for constipation," says the Dr., but if he only possesses one positive cure for this condition he can, by using it, obtain the blessings of a large proportion of the human race.

Should the Dr. have occasion to go farther in this matter he will undoubtedly find the experiments of Magendie, as well as the host of other able practitioners who have written on the subject of constipation, of great interest.

Should the Dr. desire to test the irritability of bran, let him take a handful of it and saturate it with half a pint of warm water at 98 deg. F., for ten or fifteen minutes (which is considerably shorter than the time of digestion), apply the same to a chapped hand, dry before a fire, and then wipe off without a towel. A single trial of this will convince him that his preference for sandpaper and tacks is a monomanial D. T., superinduced by a fatty degeneration of the brain, accelerated by the introduction into foods of too much starchy matter.

The great food problem will never be solved until we begin over again with Nature, or complete the revolution on its present lines, even to the extermination of the species.

ELMER ELLSWORTH ROBERTS.

San Francisco, Cal.

HEADACHE.

Who in this world has not at one time or another suffered from this malady we call headache? I have known only one man in my life who has never known what a headache was, and yet it is a very common

Digitized by Google

thing to have. With some persons it is as much a part of their being as the clothes they don. The man I have reference to is a section-master on a well-known railroad, exposed to all sorts of weather, chews tobacco, smokes tobacco, and I came near saying eats tobacco, yet headache and he are strangers.

Many a doctor is consulted with reference to headache, and being told, "Oh, it is nothing; little indigestion, or liver out of order; here take this," the poor patient planks down his money, takes the pills and departs, happy to know the headache he has had for weeks will soon be among the things of the past. He takes his pills as directed, and reports to his physician the day after that no relief has come. "My head," says he "nearly aches off; all the top of my head aches—just feel how hot." The doctor places his hand there, only to feel the normal heat, and directs his patient to take more of the same pills. With this injunction the patient consults another doctor, who sifts the matter, reaches the underlying disease, treats that and relieves the headache.

Headache, then, is only a symptom. Few physicians ever pay to it the importance it demands. True there are many headaches due simply to a hyperæmia of the brain membranes—the pia and dura—and these soon pass off; but there are diseases which have as one of their symptoms headache, more or less intense, depending upon the locality of the disease, and which will not pass away of itself. Unless a physician is thoroughly acquainted with the disease of which headache is one symptom, he cannot successfully diagnose and treat it—unless he goes upon the shot-gun plan.

If you will allow me space in your valuable journal I will classify headaches, with a brief discussion of them. There are two great classes; first, the organic headaches, and secondly, the functional headaches—the first dependent upon some organic lesion, and the second are not.

Under the first we have: 1—Meningitis, pachy, (dura); lepto (pia); 2—Meneigoencephalisis (tubercular, syphilitic or traumatic); 3—Tumor; a very prominent headache, and it is chiefly local; 4—Abscess of the brain; 5—Syphilis of the brain; intracranial syphilis; 6—Œdema of brain, resulting from Bright's disease or acute nephritis.

Headaches are not to be prosed over so lightly, and when a headache is strictly local with vomiting and slight twitching, it is very probable that there is some disturbance—as the presence of a tumor, or some local destruction of the brain. Cases of marked headache, optic neuritis and convulsions make it even more probable that a tumor is present. Headache from cranial pressure is very marked. Syphilis marks a very distinct thickening of the brain coverings, and the headaches are very pronounced, especially coming on at night, or are very much increased, even in the recumbent posture. Anæmic persons feel much relieved by lying down. Too much importance, however, must not be attributed to this. We have diseases of the arterial system, stasis in other parts, and this adds to the discomfort. If the headaches are diffused, with no symptoms of local disturbance, they would be suspicious of syphilis. If you examine a patient closely he or she will confess to having slight attacks of petit-mal. Persistent headaches and petit-mal often lead the person to consult a physician. A momentary impediment in speech, or the dropping of things suddenly without knowing why, you can attribute to syphilis of brain coverings. Œdema of the brain is a secondary and never a primary disease. It always accompanies the gross changes of the brain tumors, syphilis and all organic changes. In Bright's disease this is the chief change, and it is not only responsible for headaches, but all other symptoms. Here the headache is especially marked over the occipital lobe, and it also accounts for a special symptom, temporary blindness, without any change in the retina. This is due to the pressure by the œdema upon the visual centre. These organic headaches are, of course, much rarer than the functional, but they do occur much oftener than we think, and in all cases of extreme persistent headache we should examine the urine repeatedly for sugar and albumen. No examination is true without this.

We have more difficulty in classifying functional headaches, and you may think the classification larger than the subject

Digitized by Google

deserves: 1, Anæmic; 2, gastric; 3, neurasthenic condition; 4, lithæmic; 5, eye-strain. These are more or less acute, and as a separate division we have (6) migraine, or hereditary headaches.

Anæmic headache is easily recognized. The general appearance and one symptom are invariably exhibited—i. e., the headache increases as the person assumes the recumbent posture. After the person is up for awhile, and the circulation is equal, it passes off, and is more or less associated with dizziness. But other forms of headaches should be excluded, for an anæmic person may have gastric headache—and why not? There is the venous, so often heard of in anæmia. These headaches are invariably increased during menstruation in women.

Gastric.—This is as much a frontal headache as uræmic is occipital. It is associated with vertigo, this form being a little stronger one than dizziness; sensation of sudden dizziness or rising, or if the person is on the street it seems to rise up and meet him. This often leads the hypochondriac to a physician. A coated tongue is a prominent symptom in gastric headache; a constant accompaniment of dyspepsia; a very much dilated stomach; gas, bowels constipated.

Neurasthenic. — Here the headache is very distinct from every other form, and on the strength of this alone we can make a diagnosis of neurasthenia in nine out of ten cases. It is always situated on top of the head, moreover there are uncomfortable sensations at the nape of the neck. The patient generally speaks of pain at the base of the brain and in dorsal portion of cord. These headaches are accompanied by an intense heat on the top of the head, or a dull, boring pain, and the hypochondriac will think he has discovered something new about himself. Whenever I am presented with such symptoms as these the word "Neurasthenic" almost slips out of my mouth, so characteristic are they.

Lithæmic. — This form of headache is not recognized by science, and it is supposed to be the same as neurasthenic, but to my mind there is not the slightest resemblance, and the difference between the two is very distinct. There is no difficulty, as a rule, in recognizing the two, although there is between a lithæmic and gastric. They are very liable to fall in a condition of neurasthenia. The lithæmic headaches are very much more diffused and of a spasmodic nature—i. e., they will entirely be free from them for a space, when they return in all their intensity. If the person is not careful about the physical condition they are apt to continue so common among physicians. Although recognized by this general condition and appearance, and also by examination of urine, he has other symptoms pointing to this condition. They have peculiar pains in the hands and joints, so often mistaken for rheumatism. The urine is generally scanty, with excess of uric acid and a feeling of fatigue. The person feels better when exercise is taken. Physicians who do not recognize it either do not know how, or they fail to look for it.

Eye-Strain. — Very few headaches are due to this, in spite of the apostles of this theory. Because a person has headache and eye trouble it does not follow that the former is dependent upon the latter. We find it in students and musicians mostly. Only those cases are attributed to eye-strain that are accompanied by a feeling of tension across the eye. This is seen in young children first going to school, and in people of about forty-five, at which age one is not apt to take proper care of the eyes.

Migraine.—Here it is very different. The patient generally describes it as a dull, boring pain, and it is apt to be unilateral—that is, occupying one whole side—or it may even be localized, and it is associated with gastric symptoms. As a rule it comes on in early life and remains until the declining years, when, generally, it becomes less and less frequent, until at the age of forty-five or fifty it ceases altogether. In persons who have these painful headaches always inquire if they did not begin in early life. It is often confounded with trigeminal neuralgia. This is also a unilateral, and hardly ever a bilateral trouble, although the pain may begin on one side and shoot across to the other. The difference is this: the trigeminal attack is periodically severe, and instead of being dull and boring is, as a rule, sharp, internal, and makes the patient wince. Moreover the pain is apt to be localized, while mi-

Digitized by Google

graine is diffused. Trigeminal is restricted to parts where the filaments are exposed, supraorbital, infraorbital, buccal, mental, etc. Now another point to look out for is that in long continued neuralgias the pain, after being intermittent, will often become a continuous boring one, with equally associated gastric symptoms, and as the symptoms are entirely subjective you must depend upon the patient.

Much more could be said upon the subject of headaches, but I deem this sufficient to show that headaches should receive more attention at the hands of physicians, and that we should endeavor by careful investigation and examination to place them in one of the above classes, when appropriate treatment will suggest itself.

B. RAY BROWNING, M. D.

Littleton, N. C.

WHAT A GENERAL PRACTITIONER "CANNOT" DO WITH ELECTRICITY.

[Concluded.]

This and the preceding instalment have gotten past the original idea, and they briefly show what a general practitioner *can* do with the current. A day or two before this was written I met a friend who said, "I see that you are still kicking about what some of these chaps say about electricity, just as you used to do about potassium chlorate long ago." I replied, "Yes, I am, and just so long as young doctors, and those who depend on others for information, are fed with unwholesome pap I intend to keep at it, just as you did in your line the time you refer to." The potassium affair was thusly: A prominent practitioner read a paper once on a time on the cure-all properties of the chlorate in all forms of pulmonary affections, by saturating the patient with it, claiming that oxygen was liberated in the blood from the salt—thus saving the lungs the trouble of working, and therefore making those important organs unnecessary in the course of pneumonia, etc. About a year after he did this, a young physician made the remark in discussion, that following this advice, since then "he had killed several children and some adults with the chlorate through nephritis, which he believed was due to the injury caused in the kidneys by the undissolvable crystals of the chlorate," and this caused quite a consternation in the society. Amongst others, I was asked by the president to say something, which I did, and I took the ground that the salt under discussion given alone had not a particle of effect in pneumonia, or any other malady in my opinion, for it did not liberate oxygen at all. Being taken up by a young member as to whether I knew how to make oxygen, I replied that I did, and that I made more oxygen during the past week than all the doctors in the room had done in twenty years, which statement caused a mild sensation, naturally! The explanation was that in strengthening some electrical effects in a spectacular play I had made some thousands of cubic feet every day for calcium lights; and I then took the opportunity to say that the chlorate gave up its oxygen at a temperature of about 900 Farenheit, and at no lower heat, which logically made it impossible for that gas to escape in the human economy, for at this date we are scared considerably by a temperature of 105 or so, and between the useless chlorate and the dangerous coal-tar depressants the patient had a better chance without some doctors than with them. Just so as to electrical methods. The patient will do better without the measure than with it under the common ideas held by the majority of practitioners, and the crude methods employed by them.

Too many flings are thrown at "kickers" and "cranks." These obstructionists are frequently the balance-wheels which control high-speed theorists, not only in medicine, but in all branches of daily business life.

I have indicated a few phases of diseases in which electricity is serviceable, and I quote a few more in closing this paper, which has possibly tired my readers already. Providing that there is a uterus and ovaries to do the work, nothing in the list of remedies will equal electricity in curing amenorrhea. The application can be either direct or indirect in these cases—i. e., the electrodes may be used internally, or one over the genito-spinal centre, and the other over organs through the abdominal parieties. So, also, in dysmenorrhea,

Digitized by Google

and in menorrhagia or metrorrhagia. In the very distressing urinary incontinence of children nothing will substitute local applications of low current galvanism, whilst in the painful forms of adult cystitis the same method will not alone relieve the tormina, but it will, in many instances, cure the bladder trouble without any other therapeusis.

In many cases of deafness following cured nasal catarrh, galvanism will restore the hearing if the current is applied to the tract lately diseased—that is, one pole in the orifice of the eustachian tube, and the other in the auditory canal, about six milliamperes sufficing. In some cases of deafness due to scarlatina, and which had persisted for many years, I have succeeded in obtaining quite a respectable amount of audition, which was a great comfort to the patient. In that worrying affair, musca volitantes, occasianally galvanism will dissipate the cloud of specks, flies and other intruders whose excursions to and fro across the field of vision are so annoying when reading, and which no possible kind of lens will obliterate.

In stiff joints following long confinement to bed, or from a subacute synovitis, a combination of massage with faradism will do more for the trouble than all the liniments and internal drugging can possibly accomplish. In sprains galvanism is very soothing, and the swelling goes down with remarkable rapidity in many instances. In milk-leg faradism will aid materially in reducing the puffiness, and in the varicose difficulties following the puerperal seige, the same current is of great assistance. Skipping, now, to the other end of the anatomy, I remember more than once stopping a very nasty toothache with a few milliamperes of galvanism, and in earache the same method does well at times. Stiff-neck will often give way to either faradism or galvanism, the current which feels best to the sufferer being that used. I have succeeded in aborting a threatened aphonia in operatic artists several times by local galvanization, and in the last case I used cataphoresis with pilocarpin. It acted elegantly.

In winding this very discursive production up, (and these suggestions were thrown together at the instance of a friend who thought that something of the kind might be useful as a reminder,) I want to refer to a matter which has been of great interest to me in the last twenty years, viz., the management of many cases of extra-uterine pregnancy by electricity. I must dissent from the pronunciamento of the laparotomists when they hold that all women must submit to section. In thirteen instances I have destroyed the embryo successfully with faradism carried to its strongest dose, and with perfect safety and comfort to the woman. I prefer the faradic alternating current because of its high voltage, which disrupts the delicate tissues of the mass, whilst galvanism can be employed at a subsequent time to aid in absorption of the foreign body. I do not believe that this foreign mass must necessarily be the cause of a laparotomy, as most surgeons hold, for in all my cases except one, perfect absorption took place; the one exception terminated by the extrusion of the mass piecemeal through the vaginal cul-de-sac. This subject is very interesting to those who cannot do abdominal surgery conscientiously, for they can do electrocution without any difficulty whatever.*

In closing I desire to say emphatically that in all I have spoken about I insist in the use of good apparatus, and in the choice of such no one can do electrical work, either steadily or at long intervals, (which is the hardest of all on good machinery,) with any except the best available. The "Chloride of Silver Dry-Cell Battery Company," of Baltimore, Md., makes the mechanism for the doctor which is ideal *par excellence*. With it he is safe at all times; with any of the dirty and obsolete electropoion affairs he is at the mercy of chance when they are new, and in the woods when they are a month old—there or thereabouts.

W. R. D. Blackwood, M. D.
246 N. 20th St., Philadelphia.

TREATMENT OF BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER.

In reading Dr. Livezey's reminiscences I was peculiarly impressed with his treatment of the above-named complaint, as

Med. and Sur. Reporter, Sept. 3, 1887.

Digitized by Google

outlined in the February SUMMARY. Having had quite an experience in this complaint during my two years of professional life I am ready to confirm all that he has said in his mode of treatment.

When I was a boy of thirteen years I had quite a personal experience with the bilious remittent fever, and the recollection of the great boluses of quinine which I was forced to swallow still makes the cold shivers chase each other up and down my spinal column; still with these heroic doses I was confined to my bed for three weeks, and it was many more weeks before I was restored to my former health. Yet the attending physician complimented me, as well as himself, on my early recovery; for a younger sister, who was taken sick about a week before I, was confined to her bed for about eight weeks.

When I began the practice of medicine it was customary for a person with remittent fever to be confined to the bed from three to twelve weeks, and the first few patients I had with this complaint were sick just about as long. I enquired of my neighboring brethren what treatment they pursued, and found that the majority of them, believing quinine to be a specific for all malarial disorders, gave that drug and nothing else, unless there was some special indication for other medication. But in the few cases that I had treated I noticed that no matter what heavy doses of quinine I gave, it did not seem to have any better effect than a moderate-sized dose, and that it greatly increased the patient's discomfort. As a consequence I was forced to the belief that it was entirely unnecessary, as well as injurious to the patient, to be giving "skull splitting" doses of that useful drug.

In experimenting I found that if I combined small doses of calomel with each dose of quinine, until the liver had been "stirred up," the fever was materially shortened. Acting on this principle I began treating all the cases that fell into my hands along the same line. I was very much elated over what I secretly termed "my treatment," until I pretty thoroughly "touched up" a fellow's gums. This gave me a good scare, for it had been inculcated into me that calomel must be handled very much as I would strychnine, and that, indeed, about its only indication was to poison rats with, and that even then it must be put where nothing more valuable than a rat could get it.

But my patient got well in two weeks, if his gums did get sore, and I concluded that a man had better suffer a little with sore gums than to have a long spell of sickness, and, when he recovered, be thin and emaciated—like I had known patients to get up from a case of fever. Since that time, however, I combine some bicarbonate of soda with the calomel, and have never had a case of salivation since.

When I am called to attend a case of bilious remittent fever, I usually begin with:

℞. Hydrag. chlor. mit.....gr. x
Pulv. ipecac.....gr. x
Sod. bicarb .....gr. xx
Quinia sulph..... gr. xl

M. ft. pil. No. xx. Sig.—One pill every hour until you get a bilious stool.

After we get the bilious stool, I drop all but the quinine, and just give enough of this to keep the patient slightly cinchonized, or in other words, I keep a slight roaring in the head all the time.

Since I adopted the above treatment I never have a case to run longer than ten days, and, as a rule, I have them on their feet again in one week. I have never made known this treatment before, for being the youngest member of our profession in twenty miles of me—or fifty, for aught I know—I wanted to be thoroughly convinced that I was right, and also to be able to prove it at the bedside, before I made too great claims for it; but now that I have the strong arm of Dr. Livezey to help me maintain my position, I make bold to tell it to the world.

I might add before closing that I sometimes have some trouble in making my patients believe that they have had the fever at all. They have not been accustomed to getting well so soon. I do not have one trouble that the good Doctor had to contend with, and that is to have others of the fraternity to tell the patient that he had merely a bilious attack, etc.; for my nearest neighbor is seven miles away, and we get all the practice we want, therefore there is not the inducement to resort to such tricks.

Digitized by Google

Success to the SUMMARY. It is one of the best journals I take, and I don't intend to try to get on without it.

ED. H. BOWLING, B. S., M. D.

Luster, N. C.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF VOMITING IN SCARLET FEVER.

Vomiting is a common symptom in the beginning of scarlet fever, occurring usually as the earliest symptom of the disease. It therefore has diagnostic value when the nature of the disease is still doubtful, especially so if the disease is epidemic in a community. In some patients it is the initial symptom, but in others some hours have elapsed when it occurs. "In severe forms of the disease it is rarely absent, and if it does not occur it is probable that the case will be mild, requiring little treatment and having a favorable termination. In epidemics of unusual mildness the number of cases without vomiting may be in excess of those in which this symptom occurs." * Yet it certainly occurs in some mild cases where the children do not take the bed. "Vomiting is the warning children give, but not so common with adults; it may be repeated many times, becoming ultimately bilious, yet not prognosticate, as a necessity, the severity of the ensuing disease." †

In severe cases the vomiting is apt to be repeated, not only on the first, but on subsequent days, and we shall see that in cases of great gravity, in which a fatal termination is not improbable, persistent vomiting, by which the food and stimulants so urgently required are rejected, interferes seriously with successful treatment. In a few cases embraced in my statistics nausea without vomiting was recorded.

The writer has seen a severe case of scarlet fever pass on to a fatal termination, being complicated with diphtheria and meningitis, in which there was but little, if any, emesis. In this case there was marked strabismus from the beginning of the attack. I mention this because it is an exceptional case.

In this disease we have the stages of invasion, eruption and desquamation.

There are many factors in the cause of vomiting, even in simple erythema; gastric disturbance sometimes exists from causes which are not determined. In the exanthemata it is undoubtedly true that the eruption—the character of which we see in the throat and the pharynx—is found throughout the whole intestinal canal. This is one of the causes of vomiting in these diseases, especially in cases of retrocedent eruption. Some of the causes are explained, others are not. The first cause is toxæmia, which, acting upon the cerebro-spinal system, induces irregularity of respiration and heart action. Vomiting appears to be due to functional disturbance of the cerebro-spinal system, and it may therefore be properly regarded as a nervous symptom. The effects of toxæmia are cerebral hyperæmia; even menigitis may be caused from this source alone. The intensity of the poison in malignant cases—especially where the rash on the skin is imperfectly developed—is such that patients survive but a few hours.

Cerebral pain is partially due to toxæmia by the specific action of the poison upon the brain. This effect seems to exist in all toxic diseases. Undoubtedly cephalic pain is due to a retention of urea in the blood also, as there is a deficiency of excretion from torpidity of the renal organs, which we see in all acute cases of disease.

Another cause of headache is the reflex irritation engendered by the disease in other localities. Excessive headache is a cause of vomiting, and is due to the causes mentioned. Constipation of the bowels may be an important factor early in the disease. "Dr. Clark advises the bowels to be kept free, not vigorously purged;" ‡ but if diarrhea exists—as it sometimes does from the invasion—this must be checked. Severe diarrhea is in itself a cause of vomiting in the exanthemata, emesis occurring every time the bowels act.

In certain cases the eruption on the skin amounts to severe dermatitis. Dermatitis in itself produces severe constitutional disturbances. We may almost say that dermatitis exists on the gastro-pulmonary and

* Pepper's System Medicine, p. 505, Vol. 1; author, J. Lewis Smith, M. D.

† Reynolds, System Medicine, Vol. 1; author, Samuel Jones Gee, M. D.

‡ Goodwin, Diseases of Children.

Digitized by Google

genito-urinary mucous membranes. At any rate it is a destructive inflammation, a cause for reflex vomiting. The character of the throat eruption indicates the intensity of the inflammation probably throughout the intestinal canal, which must exert a reflex influence upon the brain and entire nervous system, thus causing vomiting.

The coryza of the nasal cavities and the exudate upon the fauces may be the simple scarlatinal or diphtheritic. The stomach undoubtedly sympathizes in two ways —by reflex irritation and by being congested; and possibly in another—an exudate has formed on portions of its lining membrane.

If diptheritic membrane forms on the faucium or in the nares we may expect that it has formed in the stomach, if more than usual irritability of that organ takes place, especially if vomiting cannot be accounted for from some other source of irritation. I have seen a case of this kind with almost uncontrollable vomiting. Eruption in the larynx and trachea adds also to the intense nervous distress, and occasionally the complication of membraneous laryngitis appears. The advent or development of complications adds new and grave difficulties to contend with. Uræmic trouble may develop at any time, and cause head symptoms and death. Vomiting from uræmia may occur very early in the disease. Bronchitis of a severe character may develop at the outset; pleuro-pneumonia, cardiac complications, including heart-clot; nephritis, albuminuria, adinitis and inflammation of the lymphatics, otitis, and, in nearly every case, scarlatinal rheumatism about the eighth day, due to the eruption in the renal organs. Retrocedence of the eruption is a complication which sometimes occurs, the intensity of the poison centering itself upon the throat or of some particular organ.

WM. V. WILSON, M. D.
West Haven, Conn.

[To be Continued.]

THE APOTHECARY'S SHOP.

"Doctor, I will employ you if you put up the medicines." This is what a prospective patient of mine said to me some time ago. Upon hearing this it occurred to me that it is about what I would say if I had occasion to employ a physician. By this I do not mean to say that it should be the sole and determining cause. Far from it. This sentence brings up the very interesting and important question: Is it better for the physician to put up his own medicines? Having tried both ways, I unhesitatingly say it is by far the better, safer, quicker, cheaper, and by all odds the most satisfactory way to both patient and physician. A man that has enough confidence in a physician to consult him, by so doing implies enough confidence in him to take a medicine put up by him.

As regards the objection (which is sometimes made) that it is menial and lowly for a physician to put up his own medicines, I wish simply to say that anyone making such an objection is to be pitied, and that his patient is still more an object of condolence. If need be, not any act or work should even *seem* too lowly or mean to be done by the physician for his patient. One of the more valid objections is that patients sometimes call when the physician is not in, and they are obliged to wait—this especially in regard to having prescriptions refilled. But by always leaving a card on the table, when I go out, stating in which direction I have gone (if from the same neighborhood, this sometimes saves a trip), and also stating when I expect to be back, everything is usually very satisfactory. I also tell them to leave the bottle on the table, if it is to be refilled and they have not the time to wait for my return. Under similar conditions a patient will usually go to the drug store and get his bottle refilled if the prescription is there; and so you do not get to see him, and may be prevented from giving very important additional directions, or even making a change in the medicine, which you would have done had you seen him. And he goes on taking the medicine, and probably will have it refilled time and again without seeing his physician. He takes a medicine for months that you would not have kept him on for weeks even, and then if not better, or well—or, as the case might well be, even worse—he, in all probability, places the blame on the physician and the medicine. Although he

Digitized by Google

is taking your medicine, you are not treating him!

Again, to take only the most selfish—the pecuniary—view of the question, it is the better way by far. You will write more prescriptions, and will get a fair profit on the drugs you handle. The patient does not get a copy of the prescription, nor keep the number of it, and then get it filled at all times and upon all occasions. He does not give your cough-mixture to neighbors Brown and Jones, etc. I was told by a brother physician that he knew of one of his cough-mixtures having been filled and refilled more than forty (think of it!) times, "and," he added "it was not a very good one, either; and unless the druggist is an angel he will get your practice, sure."

By always writing a prescription, numbering it, and filing it away, one can very easily see what his patient has taken so far without a trip to the drug store. I always write out the prescription just as I would were it to go to the drug store, and am careful to have the medicine container neatly labelled, and the directions plainly written on the label. This may seem small talk, but I know of some physicians who could not tell half the time just what their patient had been given the time before. The patient will soon become distrustful if he sees things going amiss, and well he may. Be careful also that the medicine container is clean, and do not use one that has a second-hand or already-used aspect.

By putting up one's own drugs one also gets to be more familiar with their physical, medical and chemical properties. We also by so doing teach the public to call on the physician when in need of medicine, and by so doing will be dealing the patent medicine fraud a most powerful and effectual blow. In fact I believe by a continued action of this kind by the profession, the manufacture and sale of patented medicines would decrease markedly at once.

A great part of the homœopathic physician's popularity is owing to the very fact that he always puts up his own medicines. I am told that the dispensing of one's own drugs is getting to be more and more common in the East. Here in the West, however, it is still the exception to find a physician other than the homœopath who does it. Why not imitate him in his good and sensible qualities? Now let us all consider this; try it and see if we do not like it better than sending onr prescriptions to the drug store. I never heard of a physician who had given it up after once trying it, on account of its not being the better way of the two.

Finally what I know about a prescription filled by myself:

1. I know what it contains.
2. I know how much of any and all drugs it contains.
3. I know that it contains what is called for.
4. I know that it is compounded carefully and properly. Who will do my work more carefully than I, myself? Who is so much interested in my success as I, myself?
5. I know that it is filled and delivered at the right time.
6. I know that when it is all gone the patient will call on *me*, and have it refilled it he needs more, when I can give further directions, or change it if I see fit.
7. By filling my own prescriptions I deal the patent medicine fraud a powerful blow.

BISMARK LIESMAN, M. D.

Kellogg, Iowa.

URINARY DIFFICULTY REMOVED.

I have been a reader of the SUMMARY for quite awhile, but have not yet reported anything for its columns. Now it is proposed, with your consent, to give your readers a report of a case.

An elderly lady, aged about 70 years, came to my office complaining of difficult and painful urination—in her language, "it pains and burns me so when I urinate, and my bowels are so costive, and I cannot sleep at night, having to get up so often to urinate; I am also very weak; the urine is thick, dark and muddy, and smells very strong, usually plentiful in quantity." Upon examination of the urine it was found to contain much albumen and also urates.

Treatment: Ordered two granules (gr. ⅙) of podophyllin, with one of hyoscyamine (gr. 1-134), followed by one teaspoonful of seidlitz (Chauteaud) the following morning, and the latter continued every morning before breakfast, to be

Digitized by Google

taken in half a glassful of water. This was to remove the constipation, and also to refresh the alimentary passages, and to improve digestion and assimilation of food. To relieve the irritation of the urethra and bladder a granule (gr. 1-67) of cannabin was given every three hours; to strengthen the heart's action, which was weak, Cactina was prescribed every three hours in conjuction with the cannabin. There were in all sixteen granules of each. When these had all been taken the patient was relieved. When asked how she was, her expression was, "Thank you, doctor; I am very much better. Those little granules soon relieved me—even the first dose relieved me."

The seidlitz we prescribed, we need hardly say, was that of the Burggrave-Chauteaud, dosimetric, of Paris, France. The granules, we are proud to state, were of American manufacture, also dosimetric, from the factory of Dr. W. C. Abbott, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill. He produces a full line of dosimetric medicaments. His granules are easily dissolved and of small size, hence easily swallowed. If the patient likes the taste of medicines the granules may be crushed between the teeth; if not, they may be easily swallowed whole. From the therapeutic effect we know that they soon dissolve in the stomach. By therapeutic effect is to be understood here the removal of the primitive symptom, such as the fever, the pain and the nervous symptoms. If anyone wishes more knowledge of the quality and action of these remedies, he has only to obtain and consult the published literature on the subject, of which there is to be found an abundance.

W. C. BUCKLEY, M. D.
723 Berks St., Philadelphia.

FIBROID OF THE UTERUS—REPORT OF A CASE.

In taking into consideration the early history of this case, it was not without some hesitation that I gave it the name Fibroid, or Fibrona. I believe, however, that later investigations and developments bear me out in my diagnosis, and it may be considered as belonging to the sub-peritoneal variety.

My attention was first called to the lady in question in January, 1891, at which time she came to my office accompanied by her husband. The history gave no evidence of uterine disease, but showed that she had been affected with a disorded heart-action since girlhood, which had grown in severity since marriage—she being then forty-one years of age. She gave birth to a child at full time in 1880, and miscarried in 1882, notwithstanding every effort was used to prevent it; not pregnant since. The tumor did not exhibit any evidence of its presence until July of last year, or therabouts. I did not see her after February until September 12th, 1891, when she sent for me to go to her residence, and I found she had been suffering from menorrhagia for two or three days, the menorrhagia having begun five days previous to my visit. The former attack had been seven weeks previous, and another three weeks before that, with no other irregularity. I prescribed complete rest, and gave viburnum compound. There was an improvement under this course, and she was up and about on the following Sunday and Monday, the 15th. I was again sent for, and found that she had an attack that resulted in inflammation of the bowels, as I then supposed, not being fully aware of the presence of an abnormal growth; and it was while examining the extent of this trouble that I discovered an induration in the right inguinal and lower portion of the lumbar regions. I controlled the pain with morphine suppositories, and applied flaxseed meal poultice to the abdomen, when pain subsided two days after. The pulse ran up to 130 and 140, and there was extreme exhaustion.

Dr. J. E. Summers, Jr., was called at my request in consultation at this time, which was the 17th of September. After a careful examination of the patient he concluded that there was nothing that could be done except to rely on a heart tonic, and strychnia and digitalis were given every three hours. This was carried to its full physiological extent. It was some time before she rallied, but, as she did and the swelling subsided, the tumor became more prominent, covering a space, as felt through the abdominal walls, nearly as large as the palm of a man's hand, and in a similar proportion through the vaginal wall.

Digitized by Google

Later it seemed to be pendulous, but there was present at this time, as there had been from my first acquaintance with her, ascites; and to this fact I believe the lady owes much of her present comfort, for otherwise the tumor would have become adherent to the lower part of the pelvis.

At or about this time, the question of an operation for the removal of the growth came up, and I informed the husband that the only hope, on account of her heart, was her age; that not only was there great danger to life in the strong under a like operation, but in this case it would likely be sure death. During October Dr. Neville saw the case by my request, and gave an unfavorable prognosis, in which he did not differ from my opinion. In November the request was made to me that Drs. J. E. Summers, Jr., and A. F. Jonas see the case with me, and arrangements were completed for a conference on the 22d. Both gentlemen bore me out in the opinion that an operation would be useless, and thought that she could not live long under any circumstances.

During the interval from September 23d to this date (Nov. 22d, 1891,) my treatment had been but little, giving now and then digitalis as the heart's action seemed to call for it, and at other times stimulants to a limited extent, but principally injections of permanganate of potash, alternated with hot water to control a fetid uterine discharge. Since there was no increased debility and my patient seemed to hold her own pretty well, I decided to try another course, with a view to making the last days of my patient as comfortable as possible. I therefore changed my method of giving the digitalis, to one minim fluid extract in a teaspoonful of water three times a day, and the ascites was diminished perceptibly. I also prescribed Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Comp. (Tilden's), to be taken daily, giving the two in the same day for the first week or two; but not having a desire to antagonize the foreaction of the Elixir, I advised the use of it alone, and to be stopped when the digitalis was taken.

The tumor diminished in size and the patient's health improved until she is, and has been able to be about for some months, and is normal in size, 24 inches, her waist measurement previous to September, 1891, being 27 inches, and later 36 inches.

There is no external evidence of tumor from mere observation, but upon examination per vagina there is to be felt on the right side of the uterus a hard, smooth surface that conforms itself to, and has become a part of, the uterus. It has absorbed the cervix uterus, and drawn the os to the posterior side of what was the original location of the cervix.

As I consider the unexpected and what would seem thus far favorable results in this case, the question naturally arises, what part has the treatment performed? Ergot is the only remedy looked upon with favor for medicinal treatment of these cases. It is plain to my mind, however, that it was contra-indicated in this particular case, since there was no reappearance of the menorrhea after September 15th for at least three, if not four, months, and after its return it was slightly excessive, and there were no indications of menorrhagia.

I was led to try the Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Comp. from my successful experience with it in former years, and while I find no direct allusion to the use of iodine or bromine in any of their various preparations as applicable to this case, in such of our leading works on gynecology as I have been able to consult, it is a well-known fact that iodine and its salts are given to promote absorption, and the bromide salts to diminish functional activity. As this was the result desired in this case it would seem to have been accomplished to some extent.

FREDERIC BACON, M. D.
Omaha, Neb.

[Read before the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, Sept. 15th, 1892, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.]

OMAHA, NEB. Feb. 9th, 1893.

Since writing the above I find in an old edition of Graily Hewitt's "Work on Gynecology," some allusions to the treatment of this class of cases by iodides and bromides. He also states that calcium has been recommended by Dr. McClintock. Although nearly five months have passed since I first produced this paper, the patient has had no further trouble—in fact she has taken a journey and was gone several weeks, during which time she visited her parents in Illinois. Since her return and during this cold weather she has had more or less trouble with the heart affection, but no trouble on account of the tumor.

F. B.

Digitized by Google

Medical Progress.

A Cure for Dipsomania.

Dr. Robert Andrew Kitto, of Racine, Wis., in *Merck's Bulletin*, says: The mixture below formulated has been very serviceable in my practice in overcoming the ill-effects of the alcohol habit. So far as I can judge, it positively destroys the desire for alcohol:

℞. Ichthyol ..... 3 ij
Sulphate of hydrastine..... 3 ss
Resorcin ..... 3 ij
Watery solution of calumba ℥ iij
Tincture of nux vomica.... ℥ iij
Solution of the acetate of ammonia (recent) q. s., ad ℥ vj

M. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours while awake, during a period of two or three weeks.

Regarding the watery solution of calumba, it is made by evaporating three ounces of the ordinary tincture to dryness, and taking up the residue, or what can be taken up, with three ounces of water.

During the past fifteen months I have treated several hundred cases of inebriety by the above method, with uniformly good success; and so far as I know they have since remained sober.

By some it has been claimed that ichthyol is poisonous, but so far as my experience with the drug in this combination is concerned, I have not witnessed any toxic manifestations.

The watery preparation of calumba has been used in preference to the tincture because the large amount of alcohol in the three ounces of the tincture of calumba would tend to precipitate the ichthyol.

Clinical Report on Fluid Extract of Spanish Needles.

Dr. P. W. Pearsall, of Muskegon, Mich., reports the following in a recent issue of the *Medical Age*:

J. H., aged 35, has for several years been troubled with a bad cough upon the approach of cold winter weather. The cough was dry and somewhat spasmodic in character, patient being unable to raise anything; it seemed, he said, that "if he could only cough up something, the cough would then cease." The usual measures were adopted, but with only ameliorating effects for the time being. The cough was similar to pertussis, without the characteristic whoop, with attacks occurring from five to twelve times per diem. I prescribed:

℞. Fl. ext. Spanish needles,
Syrup simplex.....aa ..... ℥ j
M. Sig.— 3 j after each attack.

Patient reported in two days that the medicine seemed to increase the attacks, but they were not so severe, and there was slight rattling in the bronchial tubes. I then modified the prescription, as follows:

℞. Fl. ext. Spanish needles.... ℥ ij
Syrup simplex,
Glycerine.....aa..... ℥ j
M. Sig.— 3 j taken when inclination to cough.

Patient reported in three days that the cough was a great deal better, but that he did not raise "that thing up." The syrup and glycerin were then dropped.

℞. Fl. ext. Spanish needles..... ℥ j
Sig. 3 ss every three or four hours until expectoration begins.

Patient reported next day that I had struck the thing, and he was hawking and spitting up large quantities of mucus without the difficult and oppressive cough. I then reverted to the second recipe to keep up expectoration. He reported again today, saying he has not coughed for two weeks, and does not have any trouble, except that he is unusually constipated, which will be relieved by aloin, strych. and bell. pills.

Ichthyol in Inflammation of the Throat.

The *Med. Week* states that Surgeon L. Herz (Pilsen), of the Austrian army, has obtained very good results from the use of a two or three per cent. solution of ichthyol as a gargle in all inflammations of the throat, with the exception of the so-called follicular tonsilitis. Even in cases of very intense inflammation, when the tonsils and soft palate are so swollen that the patient can hardly open his mouth, pain disappears and the swelling subsides in the course of twenty-four hours, accord-

Digitized by Google

ing to Surgeon Herz, under the application of ichthyol.

Subinvolution of the Uterus.

Poulat has found the following methods of treatment to be most beneficial in recent and old cases of subinvolution: In the former cases he recommends freedom from exercise, with antiseptic injections. Hot baths and hot douches may be advantageous additions in some cases. For the case of longer standing the patient's general condition must be investigated, tonics and alteratives administered, and hygienic measures carried out. Ergot has not been so satisfactory in Poulat's experience as hydrastis has been in securing contraction of the tissues. In reference to local treatment, he advises curetting the endometrium in cases of fungoid vegetation; also prolonged hot intrauterine injections with antiseptic precautions. Electricity, massage and ignipuncture are also serviceable methods of treatment.—*Univ. Med. Mag.*

Sulphonal.

Dr. Edmund Andrew has observed that sulphonal has a powerful effect in arresting the cramps of fractured limbs and reflex spasms. In nocturnal spasms the drug should be given two hours before sleeping time. Eight grains three times a day having produced a cessation of nocturnal emissions, perhaps it might act well in premature ejaculations in copulation. It also stopped two obstinate cases of hiccough. Fifteen grains before retiring relieved a long standing case of nocturnal cramps of legs and thighs, in ten weeks, no longer requiring the remedy. Two fifteen grain doses arrested a painful jerky movement of thigh and leg, resulting from contusion of the sciatic nerve.

Chloride of Gold and Sodium.

Dr. D. H. Green writes: Chloride of gold and sodium has never failed in my hands to meet the indications for which I have prescribed it, and I have given it in nearly every variety of nervousness from well-pronounced cases of epilepsy (where the nervous explosions were not the result of organic lesions of the brain), down to those who were nervous without apparent cause, and always with good effects. Of course I realized that many nervous manifestations are dependent upon diseased conditions of organs more or less remote from the brain, and where this is found to be true the local trouble should be sought out and intelligently treated, independently of the "gold cure." It is not the purpose of this article to recount the nervous phenomena arising from any pathological process, but rather to mention that remedy which has best served me to combat them. Often the nervous disturbance is about the only evidence of any diseased state to be found, and for this class of patients the aurum acts like a charm.—*Med. Review.*

Emergencies.

The following practical points we have taken from the *Med. and Sur. Reporter:*

Accidents in Giving Anesthetics.—Tincture of digitalis hypodermically; draw out the tongue and see that the respiration is not mechanically impeded; invert the patient quickly and temporarily; use forced respiration promptly. and apply external warmth and stimulation; avoid the exhibition of alcohol.

Angina Pectoris.—Inhalation of chloroform, or a few drops of nitrite of amyl; 1-100 grain of nitro-glycerine, internally; placing the feet in hot water, mustard to the precordial region; dry cup between the shoulders; hypodermic injections of morphine and atropine; administration of stimulants and anodynes.

Apoplexy.—Elevate the head and shoulders; if pulse is moderately strong and the brain congested, bleed from the arm freely, sixteen ounces or more; elaterine (one-sixth grain), or croton oil, two drops in a drachm of sweet oil or glycerine; cold to the head by means of an ice-bag.

Asphyxia.—In drowning, hold the patient's head downward for a few seconds. In hanging or choking bleed from the jugular. If there is obstruction to passage of air through the mouth or nose, open trachea. Artificial respiration at once, and to be continued. Friction, warmth, warm

Digitized by Google

bath (100 deg.), ammonia to nostrils, galvanizing of phrenic nerve.

Asthma, Spasmodic. — Hypodermic of atropine into the nape of the neck; inhalation of smoke of stramonium leaves; fluid extract of nux vomica internally, alcohol, ether, chloral, opium; inhalation of chloroform cautiously administered.

Colic, Gall.—Morphine, hypodermically; inhalation of chloroform; hot applications to the abdomen.

Coma.—Dark room; head high and cool; head shaved; low diet; croton oil; if due to compression, antiseptic trephining; if due to anemia, pilocarpine and hot baths.

Heat Stroke.—Remove clothing, sprinkle with water, cold cloths to the head, hot cloths to the feet; antipyrin; bleeding in robust subjects. After temperature is reduced give alcohol and diffusible stimulants, hypodermically if necessary.

Hiccough.—Acid drinks, cold douches; ether or chloroform internally, externally, or by inhalation; musk, opium, antispasmodics.

Class-Room Notes.

Prof. Hare says that an ordinary cup of coffee contains from twenty to thirty minims of the oil of caffeine.

Gelsemium, Dr. Eschner thinks, is the best remedy in cases of neuralgia of the fifth nerve, or one of its branches.

In cases of synovitis, Dr. Eschner advises the application of the tincture of iodine as a counter-irritant, and the rubbing in well of mercurial ointment.

The following ointment is recommended by Prof. Keen in cases of erysipelas:

℞. Unguent. zinci oxidi..... ʒ ij
Hydrarg. chlorid. mitis..... ʒ ij

M. ft. unguentum. Sig.—Apply to parts affected.

Prof. Longstreth obtains good results in cases of efferent articular rheumatism by applying poultices to the extremity in which the disease manifests itself.

For a case of chronic jaundice, Prof. Wilson ordered the following treatment: Good, easily digested diet, and five grains of inspissated ox gall three times a day.

Prof. Hare says that dermatol, a preparation of bismuth, which has lately been introduced in medicine, is giving good results in cases of eczema in which there is a slight exudate.

Prof. Parvin highly recommends a creolin solution in the strength of one-third to one-half a teaspoonful to the quart of water, as an antiseptic wash in cases of inflammation of the uterus.

Prof. Hare says that by rubbing a patient suffering from scarlet fever, and having a high temperature, all over with some fatty substance we will frequently get a fall of the temperature.

Prof. Keen says that in some few cases the bacteria of erysipelas injected in a cancerous tumor have at first produced erysipelas in the patient, but later on have effected a cure of the tumor.

A favorite prescription for cases of fever at the Jefferson Medical College hospital is as follows:

℞. Liquor. potassii citrat..... ʒ ss
Spirit. ætheris nitrosi..... ʒ j
Tinct. aconit. rad.....gtt ij
Morph. sulph.....gr. ⅛

M. Sig.—This dose every three hours in water.

Prof. Keen prefers not administering any stimulants in the earlier stages of erysipelas, but thinks that they should be administered in the later stages, if the patient's condition calls for them.

Prof. Parvin says that antipyrine will be found very useful for the relief of pain in dysmenorrhea; and, moreover, it is free from the many objections that are raised against opium for the relief of pain.

Prof. Keen recommends, in cases of tubercular peritonitis, that the abscess be opened up and drained; but in order to get good results let the drainage-tube stay in for some time—three to four weeks.

Prof. Hare says that in persistent attacks of vomiting best results will be obtained from rectal injections of the following:

℞. Tinct. opium deod..... ♏ xxx
Bromide of potass....gr. xxx–xl
Starch water, q. s.

M.

To prevent or to put a stop to the formation of new tissue in the kidneys, in

Digitized by Google

cases of interstitial nephritis, Prof. Da Costa believes that the bichloride of mercury is of more value than the iodide of potassium.

Dr. Eschner says that in cases of disease of the heart, calling for a treatment by digitalis, the best results will be obtained by administering it for three or four weeks, and then substituting some other heart tonic for the same length of time.

If the stockings are soaked in a saturated solution of boric acid and allowed to dry, and then be worn, Prof. Hare says that cases of sweating of the feet will often be cured, and in most cases, if not cured, the odor arising from the sweating feet will disappear.

Prof. Brinton gave the class the following prescription for a case of gonorrhea:

℞. Plumbi acetat.....gr. xxx
Zinci sulph.....gr. xv
Hydrastin sulph.....gr. xij
Ext. ergotæ fluid.....ʒ iv
Tinct. opii.....ʒ iij
Aquæ.....ʒ vj
M Sig.—Use as an injection. Shake well before using.

The following constitutional treatment is recommended by Prof. Keen in cases of septicæmia, pyæmia, and puerperal fever: Good, easily digested food, and alcoholic liquor in as large a quantity as the patient will be able to bear without becoming intoxicated.

—*College and Clinical Record.*

Convulsions in Children.

A safe rule in all cases is to see that the stomach and alimentary canals are emptied. For this give a full dose of ipecac, repeating in ten minutes if necessary. If this fails to bring on vomiting, tickle the fauces till successful. Give a copious enema, and follow with a half-ounce dose of castor oil. After purging, give chloral until relief is obtained. For a child two years of age, ten grains in a little water can be given per rectum. A child one year of age will stand half the quantity. Morphine may be used if the convulsions are due to uremia. If scarlet fever or measles is coming on, do not purge too freely, as it delays eruption. The popular hot bath should be used with caution. If the cause of the convulsions is the advent of an infectious disease it may do good, as it brings the blood to the surface of the body and relieves internal congestion. If the convulsions are due to central lesions, when treatment is of no avail, the hot bath may possibly be used for the consolation of the patient.—*Ex.*

Peroxide of Hydrogen in Gonorrhea.

A New York correspondent of the *Medical Age* writes that peroxide of hydrogen is gaining popularity in the treatment of gonorrhea. It is being extensively used in the out-door poor departments, and is giving good results, particularly in virgin cases which are seen early in the course of the disease. Its virtues lie in its antiseptic and non-irritating properties; it is used as an injection three times a day, undiluted, ten-volume strength.

Treatment of Tonsilitis.

Tonsilitis, in the early stages, is readily amenable to mild treatment. For example, I have a patient, a young lady, who suffers from spasmodic asthma, the attacks being frequently brought on by indiscretions in diet, followed or not by exposure to inclement weather. She is given to wearing thin-soled shoes and light-weight clothing, and has occasional attacks of sore throat, which have generally developed into tonsilitis. Now, however, these attacks can be promptly arrested by the exhibition of a solution containing mercury biniodide, gr. 1-25, and atropine sulphate, gr. 1-500, to four ounces of water, taken in teaspoonful doses at intervals of ten minutes during the first hour, and at hourly intervals thereafter. Fever, increased pulse-rate, or chest-pains, would of course call for other medication, such as aconite, gelsemium, or bryonia; a rheumatic diathesis would indicate the employment of the salicylates, and a malarial cachexia, quinine; while in the later stage of the disease, under either condition assumed, calcium sulphide would prove most beneficial.—*Therapist.*

The SUMMARY—one year, one dollar.

Digitized by Google

Value of Losophan.

The value of losophan as a remedy in cutaneous disorders seems to depend chiefly upon its influence in the dermato-mycoses. Saalfeld has lately described some very satisfactory results from the use of losophan in herpes tonsurans, pityriasis versicolor, and diseases determined by certain parasitic influences. He also derived favorable effects from its employment in prurigo, chronic infiltrated eczema, sycosis vulgaris, acne vulgaris and roascea. Losophan seems to be contra-indicated in some of the inflammatory dermatoses on account of its marked effects as a dermatic stimulant. It is used in one to two per cent. solutions of a mixture consisting of seventy-five per cent. of alcohol with twenty-five per cent. of water. An ointment is also employed containing one to two parts of losophan in ninety-eight or ninety-nine parts of lanolin or vaselin. Chemically, losophan is a tri-iodcresol, which results from the action of iodine upon m-oxytolnic acid in an alkaline carbonate or hydrate. It contains about eighty per cent. of iodine. —*Therapeutische Monatschefte.*

Intestinal Fluxes, Etc.

J. Z. Taylor, M. D., in the *Times and Register*, states that in a practice of over twenty years he has never met with anything the equal of the following pill to check fluxes of the bowels, such as dysentery, diarrhea, bloody flux, cholerine, intestinal tuberculosis, etc., and, believing it to be superior to all other similar remedies vaunted for cholera, he makes it known:

℞. Pulv. opii.,
Pulv. plumb. acetat.,
Camphor gum...aa.....gr. xxx
Fl. ext. capsicum.....gtt. x
Alcohol, q. s. to dissolve camphor.

M. f. pills No. 30. Sig.—One to six pills a day, according to the urgency of the case.

Treatment of Gonorrhea.

Professor Reverdin, of Geneva, gives the following treatment for gonorrhea: He found that permanganate of potassium was the best thing to use, but the method of doing it is important. (One to five thousand solutions are used.) Each patient has his own sound, and a glass fountain-syringe is hung above his head. He is directed to stand, and a rubber or mackintosh apron, with a hole in it, protects his clothing from splashing of the injection. He is instructed to urinate, and then pass the organ through the opening, and the sound is put into the penis without being lubricated. The liquid is then allowed to flow, as much as a quart and a half being used, twice a day. The sound is kept in the anterior urethra. The treatment lasts two weeks, and amelioration is very rapid. No liquid gets into the bladder, and no orchritis follows the cure. —*Medical Fortnightly.*

Treatment of Colds.

Dr. J. Whelan states that he has found a combination of belladonna, quinine and arsenic almost specific in aborting common colds if commenced in the early stage of the affection, while it is still confined to the nose and pharynx. The formula which he uses is the following:

℞. Quinine sulphate.....gr. xviij
Liquor arsenicalis.....m xij
Liquor atropine.....m j
Extract of gentian.....gr. xx
Powd. gum sufficient for 12 pills.

M. Sig.—Take one every three, four, or six hours, according to circumstances.

Dr. Whelan states that at starting one pill should be taken every three or four hours, and later on every six hours, and he believes that if a catarrhal subject has a box of these pills always at hand he will almost invariably succeed in aborting a cold. He does not profess to explain how his remedy acts, unless it be as a powerful nervine and general tonic.—*Med. Review.*

Smelling Bottle for Cold in the Head.

Dr. Tucker Wise has found the following highly satisfactory: Fill a wide-mouthed ounce bottle with coarsely pounded carbonate of ammonia, and add eucalyptia, ʒ ss, dissolved in spirits of chloroform (double strength), ʒ jss. This bottle should be applied to the nose as ordinary smelling-salts every half hour, and the pocket-handkerchief be used gently when absolutely required, not violently trumpeting the nasal organ on every occasion that the passage becomes blocked. With the addition to this simple treatment a hot foot-bath may be taken, and steam inhalation at night.

Digitized by Google

Favorite Prescriptions..

We hope that our readers will take special interest in this department of the SUMMARY. We solicit practitioners to furnish us for publication with one of more of their favorite prescriptions. Only such as your personal experience has convinced you to be or practical use should be submitted.

Formulas plainly written *on a postal card* is a convenient way for sending. Always give them in this order, please:

1. Name of the disease.
2. The formula and directions.
3. Your name, town and state.

Reader, let us hear from you in time for the next issue of the SUMMARY.

Therapeutical Tidings.

I have had a long experience with the following prescriptions, and I recommend them to the readers of the SUMMARY with great confidence as to their excellence.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

℞. Ammon. carb.,
Ammon. mur.....aa ..... ʒ ij
Morph. acetat.....gr. j
Chloroformi. .....gtt. xxx
Syr. tar and tolu, q. s. .ad. ℥ iij

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water every 2 to 4 hours. For a child two to three years old the above modified as follows:

℞. Ammon. carb.,
Ammon. mur.,
Pulv. ext. glycyrrh., aa..gr. xxx
Chloroform..... ...gtt. x
Syr. tar and tolu..... ℥ ss
Syr. simp., q. s.....ad ℥ iij

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water every 2 to 4 hours.

Fld. ext. eucalyptus, one drachm, is a good thing to add to the above. Codeine sulph., two grains, may also be added, especially when cough is inordinate. It is worthy of note that codeine as a bronchial sedative is far superior to other opiates, as it does not make expectoration more difficult and is free from objectionable after-effects.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

℞. Ammon. muriat.,
Pulv. ext. glycyrrh....aa... ʒ ij
Fld. ext. eucalyptus. ..... ℥ j
Glycerine, q. s.....ad ℥ iv

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

Apple brandy (with pulv. rock candy in it to saturation), in tablespoonful doses, just after the above is an excellent addition. I have cured many cases of chronic bronchitis and winter cough with terebene, ten to fifteen drops on sugar three or four times a day.

ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND.

℞. Terebene..... ℥ j

Sig.—10 to fifteen drops on sugar an hour after meals.

℞. Acid. boric (5-gr. tab.) No. lx

Sig.—Two before each meal.

These two remedies in enlarged prostate with sequential chronic cystitis give more relief than any other remedies I have ever tried. Regulate the bowels with cascara sagrada.

CHRONIC ECZEMA.

℞. Ung. hydrarg. nit.,
Lanoline.....aa..... ℥ ss
Ol. cadini..... ʒ j

M. Sig.—Apply three times a day.

Many cases will need syr. iodide iron or iodide potash at the same time. This ointment is especially serviceable in tetter of the hands.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC CYSTITIS.

℞. Potass. acetat..... ʒ vj
Potass. bromid ..... ℥ ss
Fld. ext. belladon... ....gtt. x
Fld. ext. buchu..... ℥ ij
Aquæ, q. s.....ad ℥ vj
Ol. menth. pip..... gtt. v

M. Sig. — Two teaspoonfuls in water every three to six hours. Have patient keep bowels regular with Hunyadi water, and also *drink all the water he can hold.* There is no better diuretic than plenty of water. This is a prescription that will not prove disappointing.

CHAS. W. MURPHEY, M. D.

Salem, Ind.

Membraneous Croup.

℞. Tr. lobelia..... ʒ ij
Syr. garlic..... ʒ iij
Syr. prunus virg.....ad. ℥ iij

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours.

At this writing I have a bad case in hand, and this, with one emetic of pulv. aluminus in molasses (two spoonfuls of alum in two of molasses), has kept the child comfortable for the last thirty-six hours. In probably twenty-four hours more it will be out of danger. I believe firmly in intubation when nothing else will keep the trachea open — no tracheotomy.

W. R. D. BLACKWOOD, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

Notes and Queries.

We cordially invite questions for this column on all subjects of practical interest and value to physicians. Brief, pointed, practical paragraphs embodying the personal experience of any of our readers will also be acceptable as contributions to this department. The SUMMARY is thus a valuable medium for the intercommunication between the medical profession.

Correspondents will give their names and addresses, but initials only will be printed when desired.

Communications for this department should be written on one side of the paper only.

The QUERIES in this issue await the ANSWERS which our intelligent readers may be pleased to contribute for publication in our next

Was it Imagination?—Tetanus.

A lady thirty years old, intellectual, came to my office, to whom I gave one-fiftieth grain of sulphur night and morning. A few days afterward she returned, saying she did not like the medicine; it made her stomach feel badly, just as it did when she was a girl and her mother gave her sulphur.

Some two years ago, I was called to a German lady, well educated, who had zona zoster. The third day I gave her sulphur in minute doses. At the next visit she told me the medicine made her sick. I told her it was only a little sulphur. "Well," said she, "I never could take sulphur." About six months after this she came to the office, and I gave her globules saturated with sulphur, third dilution. She came back in a few days, saying the medicine made her stomach feel so badly she could not take it. About two months ago I gave her some nux vomica tablets with a trifle of sulphur in them. As before, she came back, complaining that it was not the right medicine, and that it made her stomach feel so badly. Was it imagination?

TETANUS.—I was called to a child eight days old, with tetanus. It had not nursed for twenty-four hours; died the next day. The navel was well. Its ears had been pierced.

S. NICHOLS, M. D.

Riverside, Cal.

A Card from Dr. Livezey.

I wish to say that the dose of calomel and ipecac is given or repeated "till free emesis and catharsis take place." These words should have been inserted in my "Reminiscences," page 318, February SUMMARY.

By the way, I often wonder if the professional readers of the SUMMARY know the value of the Lactopeptine preparations. I have derived, personally, so much benefit from, and done so much good to others, by the use of some two or three of these preparations—especially Lactopeptine with bismuth and strychnine, and Lactopeptine with quinine, iron and strychnine, and oh! the admirable preparation of liquid peptonoids with cocoa—that I cannot press the matter too often and too forcibly upon the profession. Exhausted women, nervous, etc., are built right up, and so are old men, like myself.

ABRAM LIVEZEY, M. D.

St. Nicholas, Fla.

Epilepsy—Reply.

Editor Medical Summary:

In a late issue of your thoroughly practical journal I saw an inquiry from Dr. J. M. K., of Portland, Oregon. If the Doctor will look at the SUMMARY for August, 1891, page 143, he will find an article by the editor (editorial) in which he recommends for epilepsy:

℞. Antipyrin,
Ammonia bromide...aa...gr. x

T. i. d., gradually reduced to 5 gr. t. i. d.

If he has lost his SUMMARY, he will find in a journal called *The Prescription* (page 16, 1892,) a clipping from the *Therapeutic Gazette*, by Dr. H. C. Wood. Should this means not be at hand, look in the *St. Louis Clinique*, May issue, 1892, page 187, where he will find an elaborate article and report of cases, read before the Philadelphia Neurological Society, January, 1892, by Dr. Chas. S. Potts. He recommends:

℞. Antipyrin..... .....gr. viij
Ammonia brom..... gr. xx

Children in proportion to age. These doctors speak in praise of these remedies.

Doctor, begin *now* to index your reading matter, and preserve your journals for future reference. If you are not able to purchase binders you can buy a punch for fifteen cents. Punch four holes in each journal, and with two strings, each a foot long, string your journals. At the end of the year you have a volume, and in fifteen years you will have a valuable library, as I have. In medical as in other literature there is a great deal written that does not

Digitized by Google

amount to much. Use your judgment as to what you index.

J. H. MEDARIS, M. D.

Harper, Kan.

Graham Bread.

I believe Graham bread to be a positive benefit to the individual who eats it. The truth of the matter is, that we feed our bodies on too finely divided food. We need the coarser kinds, not only to act mechanically, but to prevent the natural functions of secretion, excretion and assimilation becoming torpid. The bran of the flour we know to be silicon, and that it contains no nutriment, but it may have its office; and who knows but what that office is to prevent clogging, and thereby assist in the assimilation of the particles of food which are needed to rebuild the different tissues? Bread made from the whole wheat flour is superior to the fine white flour bread. Rye flour bread is inferior to none, and for the nervous dyspeptic it is par excellence to nourish and sustain life. Corn-bread, such as our great-grandparents ate and kept strong on in the wilderness, is excellent. We, too, might do well to go back to first principles of corn-bread, coarse vegetables and hasty-pudding.

H. A. HEWLINGS, M. D.

Oakland, Cal.

The Tobacco Habit.

There is no narcotic so universally in use as tobacco, and none about whose action on the human body there is so much difference of opinion, even among the profession. Tobacco is holding a very large per cent. of mankind to-day in absolute bondage. We are a nation of tobacco slaves.

There is no greater poison than nicotine. It paralyzes the brain and motor nervous system, and that means slow destruction to the entire body. The excessive use of the deadly weed produces granular sore throat, "tobacco heart," loss of manhood, bad memory, insanity, and a host of other ailments that we might particularize; and yet it is sometimes recommended by doctors as a remedial agent.

It lowers all the faculties of man except fancy, and we know that tobacco phantoms are not of any real value; and why should not we, as medical men, renounce the pernicious habit, both in practice and word. We are looked upon as authority in all matters pertaining to health. Let us therefore honor our high calling in this particular by abstaining from the use of it ourselves, and, if possible, induce others to do the same.

Now, for the benefit of those who may desire to free themselves from this baneful habit, let me say there are means by which the abandoning of the narcotic may be facilitated, and the patient easily tided over the gnawing sensation and general uneasiness of the tobacco hunger. I shall take pleasure in aiding all who desire further information upon the subject by mail, if stamp is enclosed for return postage.

L. A. BAGWELL, M. D.

Greentown, Ind.

Peroxide of Hydrogen.

My attention has been called to Dr. Jacobi's "warning" to the profession on the use of this article. Strange, indeed, that he, with limited experience and observation (with a few friends), is right, and all the rest of us, with large experience in the use of the article, are wrong! I have used some two or three pints of Marchand's (Medicinal) Peroxide of Hydrogen in my own case and many others, and never saw any irritant action. I have used it just as it came from Marchand on my lupoid ulcer —which is very sensitive to the action of most non-irritant remedies—and it has always agreed with it; never irritated it, while many of the blandest agents that will even soothe a burn, disagree or will irritate. The evidence in favor of the peroxide is so general, so universal, and so satisfactory that one is forced to believe that Dr. Jacobi is after a little cheap popularity. His "lime-water cures" may be mere post hoc results. Perhaps the peroxide in the cases he reports was continued unnecessarily long. I think it a mistake to claim too much for any one remedy.

A. LIVEZEY, M. D.

St. Nicholas, Fla.

[The January number of the *Archives of Pediatrics* contains an open letter in reply to an address delivered before the American Pediatric Society, by Dr. Jacobi, in which the latter has much to say in relation to the unsophisticated medical men all over the country, and their inability to cope with disease. He enters into a diatribe regarding proprietary medicines of all kinds, and places peroxide of hydrogen in the same category. Mr. Marchand, however, makes a successful reply.

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

MINERAL SPRINGS AND HEALTH RESORTS OF CALIFORNIA, with a Complete Chemical Analysis of every Important Mineral Water in the World. Illustrated. By Winslow Anderson, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, Eng. The Bancroft Company, publishers, San Francisco, Cal. 1892. Price, $1.50.

This volume of 389 pages, well illustrated, contains the prize essay of the Medical Society of the State of California, awarded April 20th, 1889; articles on the ancient uses of mineral springs, their classification and theory of origin, with therapeutic uses of the different waters, have been added. The virtues of mineral waters have been dilated upon, and short sketches on the fertility and natural productions of California, etc., have also been introduced. The work is replete as to its details in relation to the mineral springs of California. The last part of the work contains an historical sketch of the birth and growth of the Golden State, as we find it to-day, its climate, etc.

HANDBOOK OF INSANITY FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. By Dr. Theodore Kirchoff, Physioian to the Schleswig Insane Asylum, and Privatdocent at the University of Kiel. William Wood & Co., publishers, New York City. 1893. Price, $2.75.

This is a neatly printed and elegantly bound volume containing 362 pages that should not fail to interest the practitioner who desires to read up on the subject presented and so ably handled by the author. It is illustrated with eleven plates, and is well indexed. Wm. Wood & Co. announce that they propose to publish from time to time volumes of special interest to the practitioner under the title of "The Medical Practitioner's Library." The series is inaugurated by this work of Dr. Kirchoff.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL VISITING LIST AND POCKET REFERENCE BOOK, with Dose Tables, etc. Perpetual edition. John M. Scudder & Sons, publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price, 75 cents.

This is brought out on the plan of an ordinary visiting list for twenty-five patients per week. Bound in leather, and as it contains considerable printed matter it is intended to be of service for reference at the bedside, and may prove helpful in emergencies.

THE PHYSICIAN: His Relation to the Law, and the Legal Rules Governing the Collection of His Fees. By H. G. Blaine, A. M., M. D., Toledo, Ohio. 1893. Price, 25 cents.

The author states that the object of this little pamphlet is to give in a condensed form the relation of the physician to the law, and give him a more extended knowledge of the rules governing the collection of his fees, etc.

A Case of Bilateral Recurrent Inflammation of Tenon's Capsule, in Connection with Profound Mercurial Poisoning. By Charles J. Kipp, M. D., Newark, N. J. Reprint from American Ophthalmological Society Transactions. 1893.

A Case of Acute Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear, with Double Optic Neuritis, but Without Tenderness or Swelling of, or Spontaneous Pain in, the Mastoid Process, in which the Opening of the Mastoid Cells was Followed by a Rapid Subsidence of the Optic Neuritis and Cure of the Ear Disease. By Chas. J. Kipp, M. D., Newark, N. J. From Transactions of the American Otological Society, July 19, 1892.

When Shall We Trephine in Fractures of the Skull? By Emory Lamphear, M. D., Kansas City, Mo. Reprint from *Kansas City Medical Index*. 1892.

Eye-Strain as a Cause of Headache and Other Nervous Affections. By Oren Oneal, M. D., Wabash, Ind.

On Certain Animal Extracts: Their Mode of Preparation and Physiological Effects. A lecture delivered at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, January 16, 1893, by William H. Hammond, M. D., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), late Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous Diseases in that institution.

Digitized by Google

Summary Gleanings.

Cold water, by rectal injection, has served Dr. J. Morton well in adherent placenta ; it acts by reflex stimulation.

In convulsions of children Dr. Saunders advises chloroform until the spasm has passed off, following up with mild doses of chloral and bromide of potash.

Dr. Ford states that in a general way it may be said that affections of the cervix and body of the uterus cause stomach symptoms; pain in the small of the back, if of the body alone, and in like manner, mastodynia may result from ovarian disease.

In puerperal eclampsia, when the spasms are apparently under control, look out for a return of the spasms if the pupil remains contracted.

Dr. J. L. Porteous, of Yonkers, N. Y., states that he has found salophen of value in rheumatic neuralgia.

A large percentage of the candidates for admission to the military schools of America are rejected on "tobacco hearts."

The SUMMARY is the organ of the rank and file of the medical profession, a medium for the exchange of experience, keeping its readers abreast of the times.

Hay-asthma is reported cured by Dr. Blair with the fluid extract of euphorbia pilulifera.

Dr. Diller, in the *Pittsburg Medical Review*, claims for antifebrine virtues in epilepsy—virtues second only to the bromides, and in some cases greater. The drug is given in five-grain doses.

A ten-drop dose of gelsemium taken at bedtime is a most efficient remedy in breaking up, in the acute stage, cold in the head.

Dr. J. M. Keating, in the *Medical News*, says the vomiting after surgical operations is readily controlled by hourly doses of one drop of tincture of iodine and one grain of carbolic acid in half an ounce of cinnamon water.

Hiccough is often controlled by the vomiting produced by hypodermic injections of apomorphia.

Dr. Wyeth gives oil of wintergreen in six-drop capsules for gonorrhea, three times a day.

Dr. D. H. Green, of Parkersburg, Ill., in a communication to the *Medical Review*, says that the ammoniated citrate of iron is a specific in the treatment of chlorosis, but it must be given in larger doses than is usually prescribed. He has often given an ounce in four days, and has never yet met a case that would not yield to its benign influences when given in sufficiently large doses.

Hiccough is said to be quickly relieved by an infusion of pilocarpus leaves, made with five parts of leaves to two hundred of water and taken freely.

Dr. Frank Van Allen, in the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, recommends the use of the white of egg in the treatment of sore nipples. The albumen should be painted over the nipple after each nursing. It forms a soothing protective which, when dry, forms a delicate film beneath which the parts heal within forty-eight hours.

Dr. J. A. Pollard claims that glycerine in drachm doses, will be found most valuable in preventing stomach trouble in convalescence from debilitating diseases; that it will often cut short an attack of indigestion, and that it will prevent and cure a large proportion of cases of summer diarrhea of children. It will also, to a great extent, control the vomiting of pregnancy.

Pronounced anæmia without demonstrable cause is said by Dr. Rochford to be strongly suggestive of concealed tuberculosis.

Malt Extract is lauded as a taste-corrigent for castor-oil. It is mixed with an equal quantity of the oil in a warm mortar.

Cough, with emaciation and debility, should always suggest the possibility of phthisis in an elderly person.

A pulse which day by day increases in frequency, without a corresponding increase in the temperature, is a positive evidence of progressive heart-failure.

It is stated that bryonia is the remedy for a rheumatic pain, where motion and cold increases the distress, and where rest and heat relieve to some extent; and for a cough where the motion attending the efforts jars the head and produces pain.

According to Bartholow, oatmeal is very indigestible, and frequently gives rise to gastro-intestinal catarrh and constipation.

Jacobi does not believe that sewer gas *per se* is *a* cause or *the* cause of diphtheria, and can only be so when a particular sewer or trap has been poisoned by the diphtheritic virus.

Saw Palmetto is recognized as a thoroughly reliable medicament where its use is indicated. Its action appears to be very prompt. But in Sabalol Balsam, prepared by T. C. Morgan & Co., 32 Platt St., New York City, we have something much more palatable and at the same time increased therapeutic efficacy. Send for literature, etc.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

AN INVALUABLE AID IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ORIGINAL | COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR. | LABEL.

ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER BEEF TONICS. UNIVERSALLY ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.

This preparation, consisting of the Extract of Beef (prepared by Baron Liebig's process), the best Brandy obtainable, soluble Citrate of Iron, Cinchona and Gentian is offered to the Medical Profession upon its own merits. It is of inestimable value in the treatment of **Debility, Convalescence from Severe Illness Anæmia, Malarial Fever, Chlorosis, Incipient Consumption, Nervous Weakness**, and maladies requiring a Tonic and Nutrient. It is quickly absorbed by the Stomach and upper portion of the Alimentary Canal, and therefore finds its way into the circulation quite rapidly.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC appeals to the judgment of intelligent Physicians in the treatment of

ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

By the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of Soluble Citrate of Iron, and which is designated on the label, "**With Iron, No. 1**," while the same preparation, **Without Iron**, is designated on the label as "**No. 2.**"

In prescribing this preparation, physicians should be particular to mention "*COLDEN'S*," viz., "*Ext. Carnis Fl. Comp. (Colden).*" A Sample of **COLDEN'S BEEF TONIC** will be sent free on application, to any physician (enclosing business card) in the United States. *Sold by druggists generally.*

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, 115 Fulton St., New York.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Physicians know the great value of the local use of Sulphur in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

Constantine's Pine-Tar Soap.

THE BEST SOAP MADE.

Has been on trial among physicians for very many years as a healing agent. By far the Best Tar Soap made.

Wholesale Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St, New York

Samples of above Soaps SENT FREE, on application, to any Physician enclosing card

DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

has been used with good effect in diseases of the liver, and biliary disorders, where an acid treatment is indicated, and has especially proved a desirable medium to employ in chronic hepatic affections. By its action it stimulates the liver and promotes an increased flow of bile.

The Acid Phosphate is far superior to the nitro-muriatic acid of the pharmacopœia, in that it serves to assist digestion, and promotes in a marked degree the healthful action of the digestive organs.

Dr. O. G. Cilley, of Boston, says: "I give it in all cases where there is derangement of the liver, with the most remarkable success. With my patients it has agreed wonderfully."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished a bottle on application, without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. Horsford, by the

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Digitized by Google

DAILY USES FOR PLATT'S CHLORIDES.

"In my daily routine of practice I am constantly finding new uses for Platt's Chlorides, beyond its well-known properties as a disinfectant.

"Properly diluted I find it exceedingly useful in deodorizing the very offensive discharges which accompany diseases of the ear and of the nasal cavity; in obstetrics it should never be forgotten; in vaginal diseases nothing is more necessary, being both cleansing and healing; and in diphtheria, used as a spray of proper strength, I believe it to be the most useful of local agents."

THOMAS H. SALMON, M. D.
Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Platt's Chlorides in Fever and Contagion.

"I have used Platt's Chlorides in typhoid fever with great satisfaction and benefit to the patient. It prevents the offensive breath and the dryness of the tongue and lips, which makes the patient so uncomfortable.

"Besides having the Chlorides sprinkled about the room and keeping a suspended towel soaked with it, I had the lips, tongue and mouth washed with the Chlorides diluted to taste.

"I have always noticed, and especially last fall, when I had four typhoid patients in the same room, that when the Chlorides was freely used the air was a great deal fresher, and it was easier to keep the tongue and lips moist. Undoubtedly the dryness of the tongue, besides indicating the state of the bowels, is greatly caused by the impurities and germs contained in the air, which the patient inhales by keeping his mouth open."

E. SYLVAIN, M. D.
Manchester, N. H.

"Platt's Chlorides has no equal as a disinfectant. We have had an epidemic of diphtheria here. I have treated several cases, and have used the Chlorides quite freely in each case. I have not lost a single patient, and I attribute my good luck to the free use of Platt's Chlorides."

J. H. SANFORD, M. D.
Shelbyville, Ind.

Brief Notes.

Dr. Carl Seiler, the eminent authority on throat diseases, says: "Owing to the perfect solubility and superior digestive power of Webber-Pepsin, S. & D., this brand is the best adapted for preparing an efficient digestive fluid for use in the treatment of diphtheria whenever it is desirable to remove the false membrane through the agency of pepsin. Inasmuch as this ferment is capable of doing its best work in the presence of 0.2 per cent. absolute hydrochloric acid, a satisfactory vehicle may be prepared by dissolving eleven minims of hydrochloric acid C. P. in four fluid ounces of water." This to our mind is proof positive of the marked superiority of Webber-Pepsin, S. & D. over all others.

Dr. E. M. Brown, 168 Fremont St., Boston, Mass., says: "I find Sander & Sons Eucalypti Extraat Eucalyptol very serviceable. I am using it in atonic dyspepsia, chronic, gastric and intestinal catarrh, catarrh of the bladder, and catarrhal affections of the broncho-pulmonary mucous membrane."

Phytoline, the powerful anti-fat, is now recognized by the medical profession, as being the only remedy in the treatment of obeisity that has the power of causing the absorption of adipose tissue in a great degree, and does not injure the system at all, but on the contrary promotes the general health and appearance of the patient.

J. B. Riley, M. D., of St. Joseph, Mo., says: "Antikamnia is prompter and more decided in its action in labor than opium, and has none of the unpleasant after-effects. It may be continued in smaller doses to control after-pains, and rather favors than interferes with the secretion of milk."

Dr. Albert Ritter von Chrzasczewski, of Sambos, Galicia, Austria, on November 28, 1892, writes: "Bromidia is superior to all other hypnotics, and is free from all unpleasant effects."

☞When communicating with firms advertising in these pages it is especially requested that readers mention the MEDICAL SUMMARY in their letters.

Digitized by Google

☞ *Physicians who have been disappointed in the use of favorite Prescriptions have the remedy in their own hands. Prescriptions and orders should read "Wm. S. M. Chem. Co."*

GREEN DRUG FLUID EXTRACTS

CHARACTERISTICS:

UNIFORM STRENGTH, CONVENIENCE OF ADMINISTRATION, NON-LIABILITY TO DETERIORATION BY AGE, POSITIVE THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY.

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO. will not hold themselves responsible for the identity of Fluid Extracts, filled out by druggists from bulk stock, even though the written label may read "*Merrell's.*" **CAUTION.**—Accept original packages only.

☞ Read our Monograph—"*Green Drug Fluid Extracts: Their Origin, History ana Rationale.*" Sent free to any address.

NATURAL

FROM

WINTERGREEN OIL

TRUE Salicylic Acid

TRUE Salicylate Sodium

.....*IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT*.....

COMMERCIAL SALICYLIC ACID AND ITS **SODIUM SALT**

are slow but certain poisons.
produce symptoms closely resembling delirium tremens.
patients become delirious.
dangerous to human life.
have to be watched and not to be trusted.
retard convalescence.
should not be administered internally. however much they may have bven dialized or purified.

Order and Prescribe ☞ { **ACID SALICYLIC—True—MERRELL.**
SODIUM SALICYLATE—True—MERRELL.

FLUID HYDRASTIS

A solution of definite strength and reliability, representing all the valuable constituents of the drug—the offensive and irritating resins being rejected. The only perfect representative of the drug in the fluid form within reach of the medical profession Though often attempted it has never been successfully imitated. Send for our pamphlet on "Hydrastis and its Preparations."

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co

Manufacturing Chemists.

96 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK CITY. | **Laboratories, CINCINNATI.** | **A. J. CONNER & CO., BOSTON**

☞ **And Wholesale Druggists Throughout the United States.**

Digitized by Google

Professional and Business Chances.

Under this head we shall insert free of charge an advertisement occupying not more than four lines, which is equal to about twenty-eight words, to any one whose name is on the subscription list of the SUMMARY. For additional words, or if more than one insertion is desired, cash, at the rate of *Two Cents per word*, is required. If letters are to be sent in care of this office an extra fee of 25 cents must accompany the order. Instruments, Preparations, etc., advertised under this heading at double the above rates.

READ—Wanted and For Sale Ads Inserted in this column for 2 Cents per Word.

FOR SALE.—House, barn, drug store, office, and $2000 practice; railroad town; terms easy; only physician, splendid opportunity. Address, Box 58, Grover, Bradford county, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Formula for positive cure of the tobacco habit. By mail, $1.00. Testimonials and references given. F. H. Amlar, care Carrier 4, Jackson, Mich.

ANY PHYSICIAN with $2,500 wishing one of the best locations in Indiana gas field, will learn something greatly to his interest by writing for particulars, with stamp. Box 139, Greentown, Ind.

PROPERTY—House heated by hot-air; cost $3,500; will sell for $2,200; business town, summer resort. Will introduce to buyer $2,000 to $3,000 practice a year. F. E. Aldrich, M. D., Chestertown, Warren Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, big money. Address with stamp, Box 704, Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE.—Property and practice, a splendid location. Address, with stamp, D., care MEDICAL SUMMARY.

ANY physician wishing a good practice in Providence will learn of something greatly to his interest by writing for particulars to "Physician," Box 378, Providence, R. I.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL EXCHANGE, Elkhart, Ind. List and terms, ten cents.

DOCTORS' EXCHANGE BUREAU.—Locations furnished for physicians in all parts of the United States; buyers furnished for those desiring to sell practice or property; choice locations on easy terms; quick sales; facilities unsurpassed; monthly bulletin, terms, etc., sent free. Address, Hutchinson & Jones, Lock Box 1501, Weyauwega, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFER to Physicians and Surgeons.—150 No. 6 XXX high-cut white envelopes printed to order and postpaid, 50 cents; note heads do. W. J. Kafroth, printer, Talmage, Lancaster Co., Pa. Samples free.

Constipation.

Pavara Pills produce a prompt, painless and natural evacuation of the bowels, *without the usual sequence of constipation*; and they will not, under any conditions, interfere in the slightest degree with other medical treatment.

Formula printed on outside label.

For **constipation during pregnancy**, these pills are a perfect remedy.

A large bottle (150 pills) will be mailed to **any physician**, for trial, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

Prepared by C. L. TOPLIFF, New York. P. O. Box 991. Depot, 115 Fulton Street.

"I desire to add my testimony to the efficacy of Cactina Pillets in heart disease of various forms. I have under treatment a case of essential paroxysmal tachycardia, result of excessive tobacco chewing, in which the only remedy that gives relief is Cactina Pillets. I have used them with signal success in the various forms of functional and organic disease."—JOHN A. ROBINSON, A. M., M. D., Professor General Medicine, Post-Graduate School; Adjunct Professor Practice Medicine, Rush Medical College; Attending Physician Presbyterian Hospital, etc., etc., Chicago, Ill.

D. W. Cushman, M. D., of Cleveland, Ind., writes: "I find Antipuralgos to be the best coal-tar preparation ever in use. I have given it a fair trial, and am delighted to testify as to its wonderful power in the reduction of temperature, its freedom from depressing effects over the heart, and its prompt and efficient action in febrile conditions, whether malarial or typhoid in character. It is an agreeable remedy that acts without disturbing the stomach, and it is easily administered in powder or capsule. I shall be glad to continue its use, and report upon its merits from time to time."

Dr. Wm. H. Robert, of Cincinnati, O., says: "I am pleased to add my name to the list of practitioners who endorse and recommend Sanmetto. I have never been disappointed by its failure to act beneficially in all cases of urethral and vesical irritation and inflammations, where it was employed. I shall continue to use and recommend it in my practice, knowing I can depend on its giving desired results."

Salitonia has been meeting with unqualified success in the treatment of gastric derangements, and all those affections due to acidity of the system. This success has been attested to by the phenomenal growth of its sales. The doctor who does not prescribe Salitonia is a back number. As Bill Nye says, "Dont be a clam."

200 Medical Practices for sale. Lists mailed free. Practices and drug stores bought and sold. Assistants and partners provided. Address, THE MEDICAL ECHO, Lynn, Mass.

DR. W. V. WILSON'S New Book on "Vomiting and Headaches," complete in one volume of 500 pages, will be issued about February 1st, 1893. Price, $2.75. Prospectus mailed on application. Address, JOHN SAXTON, 818 Chapel St., New Haven, Ct.

Digitized by Google

—THE—

MEDICAL SUMMARY,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Practical Medicine, New Preparations, Etc.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D., Editor, P. O. Box 1217, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. - - SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

VOL. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1893. No. 3

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D., PROPRIETOR.

Subscription Price, in the United States and Canada.....$1.00
Foreign Countries..... 1.25

☞ These rates include postage, and must be paid invariably in advance. Single copies, *Ten Cents*. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Subscribers desiring their address changed must give their *former*, as well as their *new*, postoffice.

We cannot always supply back numbers. Should a number fail to reach a subscriber, we will supply another, if notified before the close of the month.

Advertising rates will be sent on request.

Address THE MEDICAL SUMMARY,
P. O. BOX 1217. Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1893.

MEDICAL SCAPEGOATS.

Biliousness and worms and cold in the decades of the past did duty conjointly; all symptoms, as aches, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal disorders, were referred to one or other of them. Doctor would note coat on tongue, yellow stain of conjunctiva, bronzing of face, and place it all in the comprehensive catalogue of biliousness. In the vocabulary of the day all cough, all sneezing, all pain and discomfort of chest, etc., was cold. All children who were pale and fretful, all who had tumid bellies, all who picked the nose or talked in their sleep, were voted to have worms.

Nowadays we have added to the list heart-failure, nervousness, uterine trouble—all equally comprehensive. Heart failure includes about all sudden failures to live longer; to the reflecting mind it seems to serve equally well as a cloak to professional carelessness or ignorance, and to satisfy popular credulity. Like cold and biliousness, heart-failure is a scapegoat.

Nervousness—what a multitude of evils it covers. How familiar the refrain, "It is only nervousness." Uterine trouble requires the uterus to bear more than child-bearing; uterine trouble is another scapegoat. And right here it may be included in parenthesis that la grippe is in danger of the comprehensive classification.

According to the above nosology the divisions of a treatise on Practice might be the following: Chapter I.—Biliousness; Chapter II.—Colds; Chapter III.—Worms; Chapter IV.—Constipation; Chapter V.—Nervousness; Chapter VI.—Heart Failure; Chapter VII.—Uterine Trouble.

DIET AND FRESH AIR IN PHTHISIS.

Undoubtedly the most important factor in the treatment of consumption, that is of more importance than medicine, and

Digitized by Google

has given much better results, is nutritious food and an abundance of fresh air. Great success has been attained by restricting the patient to an exclusive diet of beef, and at the same time requiring the patient to drink a large amount of warm water. A diet composed of raw beef has also given excellent results in many cases, but it has been determined that raw beef has no particular advantage over rare broiled steak or rare roast beef.

Tender and juicy beef should be eaten by the consumptive patient three times a day. The beef may be broiled or roasted, but should always be done rare, and when the patient tires of it, mutton broth, fish and eggs may be substituted for a short time, however returning to the beef diet as soon as possible. In connection with the diet outlined as above, have your patient to drink milk freely; one and one-half quarts and a pint of cream may be used, if possible, during each twenty-four hours. Also see that your patient gets plenty of pure fresh air.

A STANDARD DROP-FORMER.

Interest has been manifested to the importance of having some more accurate measure for doses than the teaspoonful or drop. It is convenient to regard the teaspoonful as the equivalent of a fluid drachm, or an eighth of an ounce, yet is often of as much as a sixth of an ounce. By experimenting on the sizes of drops it has been found that a fluid drachm of wine of colchicum seed yielded 85 drops from a stock bottle, 72 from a glass-stoppered bottle, and 103 from a minim measure; wine of colchicum root gave 92, 73 and 96 drops respectively; carbolic acid, 81, 65 and 109 drops; spirit of camphor, 95, 78 and 139; croton oil, 85, 63 and 101; tincture of aconite, 120, 102 and 163; tincture of opium, 98, 93 and 142. A drachm of fluid extract of gelsemium gave 75 drops from the original quart bottle, 100 from an oval prescription vial, and 154 from a medicine dropper.

The adoption of a standard drop-former by the pharmacopœias would be the proper remedy in this case.

CLIMATE FOR CONSUMPTION.

In addition to diet and medication in the treatment of consumption, an important factor for consideration is the proper climate for our patients, although in many cases a change of climate, for obvious reasons, becomes an impossibility; but whenever the patient is so situated that a change of climate becomes possible then the subject demands the attending physician's most careful consideration. All conditions which predispose persons to this disease are also to be dreaded as promoting its continuance. Among these predisposing conditions are moist, irritating air, dust and sudden changes of temperature. Removal from such conditions to a place where the air, is dry, pure, equable, free from wind and dust, sometimes acts in the most satisfactory manner. The progress of the malady is stayed, though the patient may not be radically cured.

Excepting certain seasons of the year, places where the proper conditions prevail are not easily found, and are seldom easy of access; consequently a change may become impracticable on account of distance, as the inevitable exposure to harm by the way must be well considered before attempting the removal of a patient any long distance; and also the question how many of the comforts of home the patient is likely to miss in his new quarters, because should he be liable to become homesick, or in way unhappy, it would probably be better for him to stay where he is. If it is found impracticable to send the patient away, care should be taken to conform that part of the house or room which the patient occupies as near as possible in cleanliness, ariness, evenness of temperature, to the ideal out-of-door climate. It is the attending physician's duty to give the family full instruction in relation to this very important matter.

Digitized by Google

New Remedies.

In the following we will mention the most important new remedies that have been discovered of late, selecting only those whose therapeutical value has been proved, and the administration of which is followed by definite results—therefore, only those that may be relied upon. In a general way their chemical nature, and the sources from which they are derived, as well as the method of manufacture, when known, will also be referred to; their doses will be given, and any obnoxious or dangerous by-effects will be brought prominently to the notice of the reader. Many of the new drugs are so-called proprietary medicines—i. e., their discoverers have secured to themselves the ownership, and in some the exact mode of manufacture is kept secret. For these very reasons we have been the more careful to enumerate only the drugs of recognized value to the profession, such as are being employed by the most eminent members of the fraternity here and abroad, so that the reader may place the fullest confidence in every statement made in these lines.

Guayacolum.—Specific in consumption.

Beechtar-creosot has been highly praised because of its undeniable effect in tubercular consumption. But that preparation is a mixture consisting of guayacol, kressol and kreosol. Creosot of our pharmacopœa contains from 60 to 90 per cent. of guayacol — $C_6H_4\begin{cases}OCH_3\\OH\end{cases}$.

Colorless, refractive fluid, of strong, aromatic, but not disagreeable odor. Easily soluble in alcohol and ether; almost insoluble in water.

Much of the guayacol in the market is impure, and contains phenol. Only the pure article has the good effect attributed to it in tubercular phthisis. On the addition of ferric chloride an alcoholic solution of guayacol must give an emerald green tint, and at a temperature of 15 deg. C. its specific gravity must be 1,117. Any guayacol of a lower specific gravity is to be discarded.

Internally, administered in gradually increasing doses of from 1 to 15 drops ter die, it diminishes in incipient phthisis the cough, loosens the expectoration, which it also diminishes, and improves the general health and the appetite of the patient—an effect invariably produced by *pure* guayacol in the beginning of the disease. It but rarely gives rise to vomiting and diarrhœa, much less so than creosote.

Best used in the form of mixtures, or if administered for a long time, in capsules.

Prescriptions:

℞. Guayacoli.....gtt. xv–gtt. xxx
Aq. dest..... ʒ viiss
Spirit. vini..... ʒ ss
M. D. ad vitr. nigr. Sig.—2 or 3 times daily a teaspoon up to a tablespoonful in a glass of water after meals.

℞. Guayacoli..... 3 iij
Tinct. gentian..... ʒ j
Spirit vini..... ʒ vij
Vini Xerensis, q. s. .....ad Oij
M. Sig.—2 to 3 times daily a tablespoonful in a wineglassful of water. *Keep in a dark place.*

—

Naphtalinum.—Antiseptic.

From the products of distillation of coal-tar passing over at a temperature of from 180 to 250 deg. C., the so-called *heavy oil*, there separate, after long standing, dark-colored crystalline masses, which in the main consist of very impure naphthalin. By pressure they are first freed from fluids; then they are treated with soda-lye, and afterwards with diluted sulphuric acid, to remove the acid substances (called phenols) and all basic material (anilin and other bases). Then distillation with steam purifies the product further, but it has to be repeatedly heated with small quantities of conc. sulphuric acid. at 180 deg. C., and each time again treated with steam, to obtain a really pure product, which, however, because of the still present phenols—in traces—assumes a brownish tint on exposure to air and light. It is, therefore, once more passed through the above process, with the addition of manganese, when pure naphtaline results. $C_{10}H_8$.

It may also be remarked that oxydation changes the remedy at once into phtalic acid ($C_6H_4[CO\text{-}OH]_2$), from which, by proper treatment, we derive benzoic acid and some important coloring matters.

Naphtalin is a colorless powder consisting of slimy crystalline scales, has an aromatic odor reminding one of coal-tar, and evaporates at the common temperature. Scarcely soluble in water, but easily so in ether, chloroform and sulph-carbon.

Must be kept apart from all other drugs.

Internally, in doses of from ½ to 9 grains, up to 16 grains, used as expectorant in diseases of the air-passages, and in the latter dose as a vermifuge for children. It is a positive cure for seed-worms. Only naphtalin recrystallized in alcohol should be used internally.

Externally, in oily solutions of 10 to 12 per cent. strength (with ol. lini or oliv-

Digitized by Google

aurum) for the itch, as salve for many cutaneous diseases. Also in form of spray, gauze wadding employed for dressing wounds.

In the form of naphtalin scales it is a soverign remedy against moths, and preserves woolen and fur stuffs better than any other remedy. It forms the main ingredient of all patent moth killers.

Prescriptions:

℞. Naphtalini .....gr. xvj
Elæosacch. menth. pip.,
gr. lxxxiv

M. ft. pulv. Divide in chartul No. x. Sig.—Four times daily one powder.

℞. Naphtalini....:..gr. xxxvj–gr. c
Olei morrhuæ..... ℥ v
Gum acac..... 3 vj
Aq. destill., q. s., ad. emuls., ℥ vj

M. Sig.—A tablespoonful three or four times daily in chronic bronchitis.

℞. Naphtalini ..... 3 ij
Ol. lini..... ℥ iv
Gum acaciæ q. s., ut f. emuls.,
Syrup. zingib.....ad ℥ vj

M. Sig. — A tablespoonful thrice daily for seed-worms.

℞. Naphtalini . ..... 3 iiss
Ol. lini..... ℥ iij

M. Sig.—Externally.

℞. Naphtalini ..... 3 j
Vaselin..... ℥ j

M. ft. ungt. Sig.—Externally.

NAPHTALINE-SCALES FOR MOTHS.

Acid. carbol., 25 parts; ceresin, 25 parts, and naphthaline, 50 parts, are melted, and the molten mass is spread over unsized paper resting on a warm iron or copper sheet, in the same way as wax-paper is prepared. The goods to be preserved are wrapped in this paper.

—

Naphtolum.—Antiseptic.

By substituting in naphtalin $C_{10}H_8$ for one hydrogen atom a hydroxyl—group (— OH) we obtain $C_{10}H_7.OH$, a combination known as naphthol, which may be compared to benzol obtained in the same manner from phenol.

But not all hydrogen atoms in naphtalin have the same importance, and two classes are recognized which chemists have agreed in distinguishing by the Greek letters α and β. For this reason we have two naphtol preparations: α naphtol, which should never be used for medical purposes, and β *naphtol*, or *Iso-naphtol*, the drug here referred to. Its mode of manufacture is too complicated to be detailed here. The formula is $C_{10}H_8O$.

β naphtol consists of colorless silken crystalline scales, or of a white crystalline powder of mild phenol-like odor and burning taste, which, however, rapidly disappears. Slightly soluble in water, easily so in spirits, ether, chloroform, benzol, oils and alkaline fluids.

Externally employed like naphtoline. Internally it is poisonous.

Prescriptions:

℞. β naphtol..... 3 j
Lanoline..... ℥ iiss
Glycerin..... ℥ ss

M. ft. ungt. Sig.—Externally.

℞. β naphtol ..... 3 iiss
Borac..... ℥ ss
Sod. bicarbon..... 3 ij
Aq. dest..... ℥ viij

M. Sig.—Externally for itch.

℞. β naphtol..... .....gr. xxv
Ol. lini..... ℥ j

M. Sig.—Externally in cases of prurigo and other forms of itching.

—

Hydronaphtol is a product of the reduction of β naphtol, and has been discovered in our country. It was said to possess all the good qualities of β naphtol without its poisonous effects; but recently Merck investigated it and found it to be nothing but β naphtol purposely adulterated. But equally prominent chemists have disputed this statement, and the question whether β naphtol and hydronaphtol are identical or not still remains an open one.

Meanwhile we would advise our readers not to employ hydronaphtol except only externally like β naphtol.

During the past few years the SUMMARY has made grand strides, gaining rapid growth in popular favor, as its rapidly increasing circulation will verify. From a few hundreds it has gradually grown into thousands, outstripping the most sanguine expectations of its best friends. Its distinctive features have, at least in a measure, fulfilled the requirements of the general practitioner's wants.

Digitized by Google

Original Communications.

Brief and practical articles, *short* and *pithy* reports of interesting cases in practice, new methods and new remedies as applicable in the treatment of diseases are solicited from the profession for this department.

Articles intended for the SUMMARY must be contributed to it exclusively. The Editor is not responsible for the views of any contributors.
Write *only on one* side of the paper.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF VOMITING IN SCARLET FEVER.

[Continued.]

Not every case of rapid heart action is maintained by a high temperature. Time and again I have seen a case benefited by controlling a rapid circulation with proper doses of veratrum viride, while at other times instead of acting beneficially it would make the patient materially worse. In such a case one must consider the poison of the disease as not especially acting upon the heart, but upon some other organ, or due to some other cause which, if found and if possibly corrected, will give material relief. As an example, in one case which I have treated the past year, starting in with a temperature of 103 deg. and a pulse of 140, both increasing in proportionate ratio hour by hour, until the temperature on the third day was 106½, while the pulse was so rapid that the nurse could not count it. In this case all of the remedies mentioned failed, and nothing was retained upon the child's stomach. In order to cause a reduction of temperature resort was had to the bath, which gave no relief, and then to the wet pack, the sheet being used from fifteen to twenty minutes every hour, wrung out of water at the temperature of the room. This proceeding took nearly five hours before the least impression was made upon the hyperpyrexia, and then only lowering the temperature one-half of one degree. This treatment was, however, persisted in until in the course of two days the temperature was brought down, a little at a time, to 102½, or even a little lower, with the satisfaction of lessening the heart's action and the vomiting. Brandy, iced, was then given by the mouth to its fullest extent.

In looking at my notes, when the child was taken out of the pack, ice was applied to the head and cloths wrung out of cold water to the neck, for the purpose of extracting heat from the body, ad interim with very great relief of the symptoms, thus giving the child the much-needed sleep of which it had been before deprived. This child recovered fully, and is alive to-day.

In addition to this treatment mentioned, the tincture of digitalis was administered per enema in milk, every four hours for several days, for the purpose of strengthening the heart, and also to stimulate the kidneys, which at the time of the highest point of the fever had ceased to act, so that in the twenty-four hours less than four ounces of urine had been passed. Heretofore for the reduction of the pulse rate, when rapid circulation was the material cause of intensifying the disease, the veratrum viride has acted well, but in this instance it aggravated every symptom. This drug is better in the early stages, while digitalis is better later on, when the heart's action begins to flag.

Objections to the treatment of cases in this disease by the manner described can be overruled when we come to consider that with such a high temperature it is absolutely impossible for the child to take cold if the wet sheet is about the temperature of the room, or 88 deg. F. The intensely scarlet skin gradually pales in the pack, and the child begins to complain that "it is cold." It is then to be removed and covered only sufficiently to prevent chilling. This leads me to say that I firmly believe that many children afflicted with this disease, and who have died, have been "killed by kindness" by being too warmly covered to prevent them from "catching cold." Prolonged high temperature kills also in this disease as in others, and so does a rapid circulation.

Before applying the hydropathic treatment for the reduction of temperature, the state of the patient, as regards his strength and ability to react, should be carefully ascertained. "In grave, or so-called malignant scarlet fever, two forms of hyperpyrexia occur — namely, the sthenic and the asthenic." "The judicious application of water in these cases is always to be considered. It is to be remembered that a temperature at or below 103 deg. does not urgently require reduction, since it is a grade of animal heat that is safely borne a

Digitized by Google

few days." "Patients with a temperature of 102 or 103 experience relief from sponging the hands, arms, forehead, neck and face with cold water, to which vinegar or alcohol is added."

The treatment by water or by antipyretic medicines which may be proper for the sthenic cases may be injurious for the asthenic, producing even fatal collapse. In sthenic cases, although the temperature may rise to 105 or higher, and the patient is restless, or somnolent and restless alternately, and delirious, the pulse, though rapid, is strong and full; the rash has a bright red color, and when removed by pressure with the finger, it immediately returns when the pressure is withdrawn. In such cases there is little danger of producing heart failure by the cold-water treatment. In asthenic cases delirium and restlessness, or somnolence, are also present, but the rapid pulse is easily compressed, the temperature is elevated to a dangerous degree, the skin has a dusky-red color, and the capillary circulation is sluggish. In such cases the injudicious use of cold water may cause such a depression that the patient rallies with difficulty, or he may pass into a state of collapse and die. (4, p. 193.) "Cold compresses to the head and neck, chest and abdomen, and cold ablutions to other parts, have a soothing effect on the nervous system, but do not shorten the duration of the fever." Dr. Reimer adds that the cold bath in the hyperpyretic cases has a good effect and a powerful effect on the nervous system, particularly upon the nervous centres that control the circulation; but he adds that the proper mode of applying the water treatment must be determined by examining the peculiarities of each case. (4, p. 195–196.)

In all hyperpyretic cases of scarlatina, whether the form be sthenic or asthenic, accompanied by restlessness, or somnolence and delirium, an ice-bag, or its equivalent, a linen or silk handkerchief wrung out of ice water every five or ten minutes, should be constantly applied over the head as long as the temperature remains at or above 103. (4, p. 195–196.)

"Cold applied over the great vessels of the neck, the jugulars and carotids promptly abstracts heat from the blood, while it diminishes the pharyngitis, adenitis and cellulitis, which is an important gain." "In asthenic cases, with dusky color of the skin, a sluggish capillary circulation, a coolness of the extremities, or a pungent heat, cold applications, although beneficial when applied to the head and neck, are likely to be injurious if applied to the extremities. On the other hand, the frequent application of tepid or hot water, with brisk friction, as recommended by Ziemssen and others, accelerates the flow of blood, revives the functional activity in the torpid limbs, and is evidently useful." In asthenic cases, "when emesis is present and the quantity of nutriment retained is insufficient, a clyster of ice-cold peptonized milk containing one of the sarco-peptones should be given every third hour." (4, p. 196.)

The following is a useful refrigerant mixture, although in some cases it seems to produce a cyanotic condition, but in others it is highly useful:

℞. Spts. ætheris nitrosi..... ℥ ss
Mist. potas. citratis..... ℥ ss
Syr. acid. citricum..... ℥ j

M. Sig. — One teaspoonful every two hours for a child six years of age.

Wm. V. Wilson, M. D.

West Haven, Conn.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia, as it is termed, is designed to describe or point out that class of diseases where the lung tissue is inflamed. As we view the different diseases of the lungs we can readily see the need of a distinction, for if we use the term inflammation of the lungs we cover all the inflammatory affections of the lungs; and in a great many sections or portions of the country there are to-day physicians of quite a reputation and high standing in the medical profession who are using the phrase or term inflammation of the lungs which makes no distinction between pneumonia and phthisis pulmonalis, neither does it ever exclude abscess of the lungs, which is a circumscribed inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonia may be divided into the following varieties:

1. Acute, or lobar pneumonia.

Digitized by Google

2. Broncho, catarrhal, or lobular pneumonia.
3. Hypostatic, or secondary pneumonia.
4. Chronic, or interstitial pneumonia.
5. Embolic pneumonia.
6. Traumatic pneumonia.

When we come to consider acute pneumonia we find that it is an acute inflammation involving the alveoli of the lungs, termed by German writers croupous pneumonia, by French writers fibrinous pneumonia. Acute pneumonia is often called croupous from the supposed resemblance to croup. Again it is known as lobar pneumonia because a large area of lung tissue is involved. Croupous and catarrhal pneumonia are sometimes spoken of as synonymous terms, but after examination we find there is a difference in character of inflammation as well as seat. Acute or lobar pneumonia is an acute inflammation involving the alveoli, while catarrhal or lobular pneumonia is a catarrhal inflammation involving the bronchioles and alveoli. When speaking of secondary pneumonia we understand that it is not a general disease but a local affection, occurring in persons who are suffering from some other disease, the pneumonic process standing in more or less accidental relation with the course of the disease. It is said by some authors that acute pneumonia occurs sometimes with other diseases, just as secondary or hypostatic pneumonia. Therefore we have to differentiate the two maladies.

I have just seen a case of hypostatic pneumonia occur with cerebro-spinal meningitis. Of course the pneumonic process was only a complication, which is very common. It was a child five years of age; previous health good, except slight diarrhea. Was stricken January 7. I being their family physician, but absent and not expected to return for several days, another physician was summoned, who treated the child until my return on January 11. I was called, and found patient with temperature 104½ deg. F., pulse 170 per minute, breathing 48 per minute, and with expiratory moan, which proved to my mind either the lungs or pleura was involved; and by close and scrutinizing examination I found him suffering from the above stated diseases. But just how long the complication had existed could not be ascertained, as the cerebral symptoms had caused the attending physician to entirely overlook the lung trouble. Therefore we should always make a thorough examination, no matter what the appearance of the patient is, for we are liable to be misled by not doing so, and the patient expects a thorough examination when he places his life in our hands.

Another variety is chronic or interstitial pneumonia, whose occurrence is very rare. The connective tissue of the lungs gradually increases, and leads to induration, or hardening of the pulmonary texture, and by the gradual increase the alveoli may be almost or completely obliterated. The bronchi are generally dilated and associated with catarrh, and ulceration is commonly present. In its most marked form it is termed cirrhosis. By some authors it is classed under the head of phthisis pulmonalis, and claim that its etiology is dependent upon the bacillus tuberculosis, while other authors claim that it is a distinct and separate disease, and should be classed as such. Embolic pneumonia is an infarction of the lungs, produced by blocking of a vessel by means of an emboli.

Lastly there is that variety known as traumatic pneumonia, which is produced by a fall, or blow, or in some way the chest may be injured. In 1889 Jollye reported a case of a boy where the pneumonia was caused by a fall. Foss also recorded two cases in 1884; in one case it was discovered the following day, in the other a few hours after the accident (fall). Again, Sturges reports two cases in 1886, one under his own observation produced by a blow upon the chest; the other under the care of Dr. Grissollis; the disease was discovered soon after some very heavy lifting. Jollye also alludes to a case who fell and fractured his skull, and upon post mortem examination he found the right lung to have been suffering from the disease. Thus you see that slight injury about the chest may lead to fatal results.

There are other varieties that could be classed here—for instance, pre-natal pneumonia, or that variety which occurs at birth, caused by sucking into the bronchi and lungs the liquor amnii and blood, thereby setting up the inflammation.

J. N. SMITH, M. D.
Cuba Landing, Tenn.

Digitized by Google

INFANTILE RESPIRATORY SPASM.

This is a very curious and interesting condition that is seldom seen—interesting and curious in a medical point of view. In a practice extending over thirty-six years I have noticed only two cases, both girls. The object of this article is to draw attention and response from those who have seen or had cases of infantile respiratory spasm, and what treatment, if any, was used in such cases.

A case occurred in my practice years ago. The strider commenced in twenty-four hours after birth. The second case is now on hand—an infant, girl, four months old. The strider was noticed two weeks after birth. In this case the strider increased for six weeks, and has subsided in a measure. There is no sign of disease; intellectual development appears perfect. The strider, snoring, wheezing, croaking, crowing sounds accompany inspiration. When the child is excited or angry the sounds are more pronounced. Inspiration begins with a snoring, wheezing, and increases to a croaking sound—sometimes to a high-pitched tone or crow, when the child is quiet or asleep. The breathing is often quiet at times. There are exceptions, and there is a snoring, wheezing sound. There is no distress apparent; no cyanosis; very little, if any, indrawing of the chest-wall; no movement of the alænasi in respiration; action of the heart normal. The sounds are intensified by mental turbation of any kind, but when crying does not have such an effect; appears to interfere very little with nursing, sufficient air entering the nostrils when at the breast. Several times I have noticed some difficulty in breathing when at the breast. There are some sibilant sounds at intervals over inter-space from first to third ribs, median line of chest. There is no history of disease—syphilis, etc.,—in parents. The child is fat and hearty. The affection does not apparently interfere with the general health. My only treatment is to regulate the diet, clothing, flannel next the skin, maintaining equal temperature—in fact, precautionary measures.

E. CARMICHAEL ROTHROCK.

Malakoff, Texas.

The SUMMARY—one year, one dollar.

MINOR SURGICAL CASES.

Case 1.—Zephri O., aged seven years. Was called to see him on July 21st, 1892. He, with other boys, was playing with a hay-fork and its ropes and pulleys, when in operation; he was caught and entangled in the ropes by the great toe of the right foot. It is said he was raised six or seven feet from the ground, and then falling, alighted on his lett side. Upon examination it was found that nothing of a serious nature had happened, save that the right great toe had been almost completely severed at its base. It seemed to have been partly drawn through one of the pulleys. The bone was broken, and all that remained intact of the soft parts was a piece of the integument about one-eighth of an inch broad at the upper and outer side of the base of the toe. The wound was a very ugly and ragged one, and I had but little hopes of seeing it unite with as little trouble as it did. Boy was chloroformed, and four catgut sutures inserted, after the wound had been cleansed by a saturated solution of boric acid in hot water. It was then dressed with iodoform gauze and boric acid powder. The sensation in the toe seemed to be entirely gone right after the completion of the suturing and dressing. It was much better the next afternoon; it was tested with needle without removing the dressing.

Boy was put to bed with foot and leg slightly elevated. Dressing was changed after forty-eight hours; wound looked well, no pus; yet the toe was very loose, and but little union seemed to have taken place thus far. Same dressing. Forty-eight hours later skin of toe looked healthier and had a better color, somewhat firmer, no pus. After this the dressings were changed once in forty-eight hours; and it was entirely well, movement and position good, so that he could walk in two weeks from the day of the accident. Although nothing very remarkable, still I was surprised to see a wound of its nature and character heal without any pus under such simple antiseptic precautions. Hot water is a host in surgery.

Case 2.—John M., aged six, while coasting on Sunday, February 5th, 1893, ran or was run into a barbed-wire fence, the sled

Digitized by Google

becoming unmanageable. He was caught by one of the wires in the right angle of the mouth, severing the whole thickness of cheek for three-quarters of an inch, and severing the tissues of the cheek about three-fourths of its thickness for three and one-half inches towards the ear of the sound side. The hemorrhage was very profuse, and the wound of the lacerated (rather torn) variety. After being placed on the table chloroform was administered, and four catgut sutures inserted. The stitches were placed very far out in the tissues. The wound was then dressed with boric acid powder, iodoform gauze wet with:

℞. Hydrogen peroxide..... 3 ss
Hot water, q. s.....ad 3 iij

I should state that the wound was thoroughly cleansed with a very hot (saturated) solution of boric acid in water before the sutures were inserted. Rest being a very important indication, he was put (or rather he felt like being put) to bed; and in order to ensure as complete rest for the wound as possible he was fed through a glass tube, and allowed only milk, soups, etc., the first seventy-two hours. The dressing was changed after forty-eight hours. The wound looked well, no pus, bloody liquid discharged at posterior angle of wound upon the removal of the dressing. Same dressing as first time. Second dressing, edges of wound united throughout their entire extent; sutures removed. After another forty-eight hours the dressing was again changed, it being the last and only a protective dressing. Again I was surprised to see this wound, which was certainly anything but a nice one, do so well (no pus) under so very simple and easily accomplished surgical precautions. Truly "surgical cleanliness" did it.

BISMARK LIESMAN, M. D.

Kellogg, Iowa.

PUZZLE OF ENDEMICS.

A general increase of semi-contagious disease like diphtheria, and other common diseases, frequently occurs from no apparent cause or reason. But there is always a generic and a cumulative cause; disease is not spontaneous. The complaint is usually listed by its location, characteristic symptoms and nomenclature, while its fundamental nature may be overlooked or guessed. Disease phases must be read between the lines. There is always a subelement, an abstract feature determined by the kind of preparation undergone prior to full development.

Whether prevailing in winter or in summer season, the apparent mystery of these incursions and changes of complaints becomes clairvoyantly intelligible when tracked by a vandalic spoiler or corroder of home and house-air so general and subtle as the fuel gases, and by the exhaustion of ozone in the ordinary breathing-air, let the weather and incidental circumstances be what they may. Weather changes, atmospherical influences, *per se*, only as reacting on other local agencies, are responsible for very few of the alternations of disease customarily supposed to be traveling the rounds of the people. In endemics, the local indoor environment of families being much alike at the same interval of time throughout the community, the culmination of similar effects over considerable districts is but a natural result. Of course the circumstantial variations in the cause, must effect variations in the manifestation of physical disturbance in cases and times—for instance, a spread of "common colds," or coryza, or of temporary soreness of muscles, or hoarseness, malaise, loose bowels, abdominal and pelvic rheumatism, or headaches and vertigo, diphtheria, etc., successively cropping out like differing blooms in field or garden with the variations of season or management.

Because of the prevalent virulence of certain affections at intervals, the idea of their radical and essential contagiousness has been given too much credence, for instead of the "germs" of the disease being spread from case to case and house to house, by the breath or clothing, as is often falsely believed of endemics and epidemics of diphtheria, the disease has at same time been self-generated here and there throughout community by the concurrent existence of toxic home causes. Diphtheria frequently recurs in the same individual, proving that one attack is no defense against future liability. If the radical element of the disease is as infectious as the profession has miseducated itself to believe,

Digitized by Google

then doctors and nurses attending grave and fatal cases would be also falling and dying broadcast by their contacts and exposures, whereas the reverse of this is the well-proven fact. I do not mean that there need not be caution against contact exercised; for no one should unnecessarily run into disease as if it were of no account. And isolation of cases of diphtheria is important, just as of any other form of constitutional disorder, both because the case may then enjoy the benefits of better breathing air for promotion of recovery, and because others who may be on the way to an attack may develop it minus the plus impurities of the sickroom air. But isolation will not of itself prevent other cases in the same house, or in other houses in the neighborhood, if there be other material matured or maturing in that direction, with a progressive vitiation of blood and constitution from a local home-made source.

The natural isolation of houses in farm country, separated a half mile to two miles, affords no special protection against endemics of diphtheria and other diseases. Cases crop out in various directions, perhaps in every house, just as in towns and cities, for evident reason that in all these habitations there is a home-source of blood and nerve derangement in similar operation. Fumigation of houses is a poor mode of purification, and a very negative agency for the recovery of cases or prevention of attacks of sickness. Disinfection of a room by fumigation with burning sulphur is at best the substitution of a poison in the house-air quite as injurious as the poison displaced—if displaced. The breathing of house-air saturated with sulphur fumes will prepare the way for more diphtheria, and croup, and heart-failure than it can cure or prevent.

Health boards are aggressively pushing fumigation, often to great inconvenience and discomfort of people whom it is merely suspected may have some traces of disease in their clothing or furnishing; but results have not proved that any real disease has been arrested by such procedure. Since October 1st to present writing, three and a half months, the Philadelphia Health Board has quarantined 150 houses, disinfected and fumigated over 300 houses "to prevent the spread of diphtheria," without arresting its usual prevalence since the house-heating season began. And while the officials have done all this ostensibly to specially head off a single disease, its comparative uselessness is proven by the fact that the rate of deaths from other causes, where no fumigation and quarantine were practiced, has been no higher than usual, while the rate of deaths from diphtheria has been no lower than usual during the house-heating portion of the year. So while our officials are masquerading their belligerent contest against the imagined causes of the persistence of diphtheria, the real causes unmolested get in the miserable fruits of their natural effect.

The most common of all endemic disorders the world has ever known is influenza, in its varied phases from "common colds" to bronchitis, pneumonia, nervous depression. With certain changes of unfavorable weather which interferes with the usual drafts of fires, and drives the fuel gases from chimneys down into the general breathing-air, influenza will often fill a "whole city full," and also the country full of cases in a few days—or as fast as the inhaled poison of the fuel gases develops its peculiar effects in different individuals as modified by the circumstances of their differing surroundings. The idea that a disease which appears so generally in so short a time must be contagion flying from person to person is simply egregious fancy. It is contrary to sound reasoning to suppose that such a rapid and quite simultaneous development of such a distemper as influenza could, by the laws of nature, occur by any means except from the concurrent existence of a cause common to community, and hence quite simultaneously set into aggressive operation by incidental and widespread agencies bearing upon the face of broad areas of the earth like winds, clouds, humidity, mugginess, reverse waves of temperature. Such a cause is always existing, in nearly every house and place resorted to, in the corrosive gases of combustion from fuel and illuminants by the people. The cause, therefore, is home produced, co-incidentally, over city, town and country, through the contingencies of civil custom, and of weather phases, and house management or mismanagement.

Digitized by Google

As to the "bacillus" found in the phlegm of influenza, and which with the eagerness of desperation enthusiasts have endeavored to project into the attitude of a migratory foe of marvelous life and mystery, it is of little account; it is simply a ferment-form, natural to catarrhal tissues, the product of disintegration or decomposition of matter, is produced by the disease, and disappears with its cure. Considering the vital resistance of the system to slight aggressions, in healthy judgment it is impracticable to believe that a few vagrant, yeasty bacteria or ferment-forms inhaled with the air, upon living sound tissues, could speedily produce the distressing ichor, the profound constitutional disturbance and depression which mark influenza. But in the general mass of furnace and stove-heated air, with its drift of ash and toxic carbonic oxide gases from the burning fuel and house-lights, inhaled wholesale day and night by the people during the season when houses are closed against fresh outdoor air, there prevails a natural and sufficient cause for the irritation of respiratory surfaces, headache, prostration, fever, strangling cough, nerve lesion, aching, soreness, general poisoning of blood and stress of function, variously involved in the condition known as influenza or la grippe. With such an agency everywhere at hand and home-made, the mystery of endemics of influenza may be readily understood and the true basis of treatment indicated.

There are additional proofs that poisoned house-air is the most aggressive agent in developing influenza. Physical weaklings, children of tender age, debilitated persons, the aged who do not leave their homes to go where others have the disease, and who are not visited by persons with the disease, are frequently attacked and often the severest sufferers. Again, in the cases where influenza is usually severe, or progresses to pneumonia, or weak heart action, possibly to collapse and death, the depressive air-baked conditions cited have usually prevailed both in the developing experience and after the shock of the attack—whereas other cases equally as severe have uniformly recovered in a cool room, with fuel gases and dust carefully barred out, and abundant fresh air admitted day and night to revitalize the blood and counteract nervous and heart depression. Furthermore, let it be again repeated, the systemic symptoms of severe influenza pathologically coincide with the natural toxic evidences of carbonic oxide poisoning to certain degrees as inhaled with the breathing-air—suddenness of attack, shivering, headache, vertigo, ringing ears, prostration, spasmodic cough, sore throat or chest, slimy tongue, dyspnœa, fugitive pains, depression of spirits, sense of suffering and confusion, nausea, sweating, symptoms of pneumonia or pleurisy, but which may clear up and disappear promptly with little or negative expectoration from the bronchi after a few days of rest, with helpful treatment and reoxygenation of the system with fresh air.

GEO. B. H. SWAYZE, M. D.
1726 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HYPERÆMIA OF THE OVARY.

The subject to which I wish to call attention is hyperæmia of the ovary—its cause, symptoms and treatment. We know that through the influence of the nervous system the blush appears upon the cheek of the timid and bashful girl, that the vaso-motor system through emotions bring about the hyperæmia of the skin. This is also notable in the action of the kidneys and other glandular bodies; so too through the nervous system do we have hyperæmia of the ovaries. This class of disease is especially liable to attack those who are naturally emotional, and is found to exist more frequently in the society girl, or women who have become widows before the age of thirty-five years; and while it may affect a single ovary, it is most frequently bilateral, or like ordinary tonsilitis—one ovary may go through the different state, and immediately afterwards the ovary on the opposite side may become affected. Why this is thus has never been satisfactorily demonstrated, and we are therefore left to surmise that through the sympathetic nervous system alone does this phenomena exist.

The trouble is always accompanied with a feeling of weight in the pelvis, together with pain at the menstrual period. This pain is at times the most prominent symptom, and very difficult to combat. Opium

Digitized by Google

in its different forms is most frequently given, and where once commenced is the foundation to a habit more difficult to handle than the disease which it was intended to combat. It has been my privilege during my hospital connections, as well as in private practice, to see many cases as above described. I have at times resorted to counter-irritants in conjunction with laxatives, using an opiate only to relieve the sharp pains. Knowing the great danger of forming a bad habit, I tried Dioviburnia, which is a very agreeable chemical compound of viburnum prunifolium, dioscorea villosa, together with other uterine sedatives of known repute, and have been well repaid for my pains. In severe cases this remedy, combined with a good quality of brandy, is easily assimilated, and relieves the intense pains accompaning the dysmenorrhea:

℞. Dioviburnia..... ʒ iij
Spts. vini gallive opt..... ʒ j
M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in one-half glass of hot water three times per day.

You will probably find that by administering this remedy in hot water it will give you better results than you can obtain in other ways. But in the treatment of this disease you should not lose sight of the hygienic surroundings, as well as the associations and environments of your patient. Change of scenery and association with friends at a distance will do much towards a cure. It is a disease dependent upon, in a great measure, impressions upon the nervous system, and hence has to be treated accordingly.

WALTER B. DORSETT, M. D.
St. Louis, Mo.

BUTTER AND BUTTERINE.

Butter is a typical example of the important class of foods known as the hydrocarbons. The composition of the fat is a matter of chemical knowledge to even novices in chemistry. As an article of food it is regarded as a *sine qua non*. The manufacture and shipping of it form an industry which is simply enormous. At the outset it may be admitted without doubt that pure sweet butter is as nearly a perfect food type as we can get; but it is not easily made, and therefore is most usually poorly made. The proportion will be maintained the world over that for every pound of prime butter, dealers handle ten pounds of an article which is indifferent to positively bad. Despite the advances which butter factories have made in putting forth an article of better quality, the production and demand are such that prime butter is a luxury, and sold at prices not compatible with small incomes and large families. In other words, poor people cannot afford to pay the price good butter sells for, and therefore they must buy poor butter. Rancid butter is not fit for food; it is not fit for food when it is on the border land and is known as "strong." Decomposition is going on and separation is taking place, and the result is not a good food. In this state of affairs, when the price of good butter is beyond the reach of people of moderate means the question comes up, Is there a substitute? Fabricators of butterine say there is. Farmers and those interested in the dairy interests say there is not. The popular notion that butterine is made from filthy fats by questionable, but always dangerous, processes should be relegated to the background. Butterine has stood the test of time, and it has come to stay. More care is used in its fabrication than is used in making the bulk of the butter sold, and whatever suspicions may be had as to its palatability may be dispelled by a trial. Travellers in northern latitudes declare it is sweet and palatable when butter kept under like conditions was not fit to eat.

And here is the very point in the butterine food which makes it preferable as a food to the available butter used by poor people. The opportunities for caring for it make it a safer food than butter. While it is as liable to absorb any of the odors which untidiness invite, and which insalubrious neighborhoods make probable, yet there is not the tendency to change in itself, and therefore add an element to unhealthfulness which cannot be guarded against except by the purchasing of the article in small quantities as to make the price relatively higher. Then it would seem that if butterine is as palatable as butter (in fact, not distinguishable from it), answers the same purpose in the animal economy, and is cheaper, it is the proper

Digitized by Google

food for poor people. While butter sells at thirty and thirty-five cents butterine can be had for twenty.

The matter of palatability is easily demonstrated by anyone, and at the same time the digestibility can be determined as easily. There can be no doubt but that butterine is a food which is entitled to a place, and to denounce it because its fabrication is in the hands of men who deal in lard and fats is to get alarmed at the shadow. On the other hand the average butter-maker does not observe the simplest care in keeping the few tools used in making butter clean and free from suspicion. Damp, mouldy cellars are the places selected for keeping milk. Cream is kept long in order that fewer churnings are required. All these things render the task of ordering butter one to be dreaded.

If all butter were good butter and all butterine of doubtful purity we would not allow the latter to be in market over night. A fear that the dairy interest would suffer prompted such legislation as throws a safeguard around butterine. It is to be regretted that something of the sort was not enacted regarding butter, for it is a fact that most of it is not above suspicion.

Medical men are appealed to often to decide just such questions as this. To answer at random is not to impress your auditors with confidence in your opinion, while to condemn without a reason is not the duty of a representative of a learned profession. After a satisfactory examination into the fabrication of butterine I regard it as a safe food and a palatable food. That it answers all the purposes of butter I do not doubt, and for that reason I consider it the food poor people, or those not able to buy the best butter, should use. It is cheap, economical, and not liable to unhealthful changes in composition.

And this brings us to the main point in the controversy. To say what is and what is not the best food must be an opinion only. Buffon says that "gross, unhealthy and ill-prepared nutriment causes the human race to degenerate; and all the nations that live miserably are ugly and ill-formed." There is no denying that "in certain circumstances connected with the food he eats, the air he breathes, the water he drinks, and the soil upon which he lives there are degenerating influences, the combined result of which is to form in every society classes morbidly modified, whose contact with the sound part of the population is a perpetual source of danger." We seldom have great epidemics, such as were common a few hundred years ago, when diseased rye, for example, carried off thousands, but we have sporadic ones, and we can reason from the less to the greater. Where causes of degeneration are most rife, nutritition is imperfect, and the moral tone low with hygiene disregarded, the results are always bad sooner or later. What influence bad food may have we cannot reckon specifically, but it is but fair to presume that it is not good for the individval, even though we may not be able to tell just in what way the harm manifests itself. If good air, good food and salubrious soil will help to make the human family better and their children fit to step upward, the effort should be made to secure them these few blessings. Air is free, and that can be had; drainage will make the soil better, but the food problem is one that depends on a variety of circumstances. When a great Athenian lawgiver was asked "Are these the best laws the Athenians are capable of making?" he said, "No, but these are the best laws they are capable of receiving." The same truth applies here. The poor are not able to buy the best foods, but they should have the best of what they are able to buy.

Other food subjects will be considered from time to time.

J. A. DeARMAND, M. D.

Davenport, Iowa.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

I wish to report a case which may interest and be of some benefit to your readers.

Last summer I was called to see the daughter of a blacksmith, a girl of twelve. I found her lying in bed, yellow blanched to the last degree; eyes dilated, features drawn, almost speechless. Inquiry showed she had a severe chill some four weeks previous, followed by high fever and delirium. The father began giving her quinine, every three to four hours about five grains. The fever appeared higher at noon and night, and the delirium accom-

Digitized by Google

panied these excessive rises. Finally the fever left her. During this period of four weeks she suffered with extreme constipation, but after the fever abated diarrhea set in, followed by hemorrhage. At first the blood was bright red; later clots were passed which were inky black. During all this time she had eaten nothing, save occasionally a glass of milk, and some butter milk.

Examination showed no disease of chest. Heart was normal, except excessive action due to non-nutrition and loss of blood. Liver slightly enlarged, as was also the spleen, which could be felt below the false ribs. Kidneys were acting fairly well. Over the right ileo-cæcal region there was some tenderness on deep pressure, but not sufficiently marked to cause any suspicion. Blood was being passed every few hours, tongue was heavily coated, marked frontal headache; temperature in axilla 97 deg., pulse 120.

Something had to be done right away, and I didn't take time to study out her previous trouble. I ordered her an egg-nogg of French brandy every three hours, a glassful of milk every four hours, and the following every five hours:

℞. Acid. tannic.....gr. xv
Pulv. opii.....gr. ss
Ol. theobroma, q. s.

M. ft. suppos. No. i. Sig.—Insert in the bowel every five hours.

This was Sunday morning. When I called that night my patient was much better. Temperature per axilla 98 deg. F., pulse 104; number of operations two, and small amount of blood in both. I ordered the same treatment continued until I should call again, which was next evening, when I found her still better. Temperature normal, pulse 92, number of operations only one and no blood. I ordered one more suppository for that night; the milk and egg-nogg as usual. Having some tabules in my case from the laboratory of John Wyeth and Bro., containing digitalis, nitro-glycerin, caffeine and belladonna, I left a few with instructions that one should be taken at 9 p. m., 1 a. m., and 6 a. m.

I visited her at nine next day, and found the following state of affairs. Temperatute normal, pulse 84 and full; no operations and no blood. I discontinued tabules and ordered, in addition to milk and whiskey, Weld's syrup of iron chloride every four hours. She expressed a desire for food, and a milk-toast was ordered for breakfast, with chicken broth for the noon meal.

I did not see her again for two days, when I found her sitting up on the side of the bed, feeling "right smart," as she expressed herself. The day before she had an action of the bowels which, though hard, didn't contain any blood. Temperature normal, pulse 80; no tenderness on pressure over abdomen; slight venous hum in right neck. Iron was ordered continued for a week longer, when this disappeared.

I am sorry Dr. Richardson did not try my suggestion upon his case of eczema, although glad of the cure by the use of the oil. I had a case of it to treat in January—a negro child two years of age, rachitic beyond description, head out of proportion to rest of body; covered with large, thick crusts, from which, upon being raised, oozed a thick, creamy matter; ears red and scaly; face swollen, and upon each cheek a small pustular eruption; upon the arms back and legs there were smaller scabs; heart, lungs and kidneys normal; bowels irregular, anæmic and poorly nourished.

I ordered all scabs and crusts removed by an olive oil dressing (a starch poultice would have acted instead); then to apply locally and frequently the following:

℞. Hydr. chlor. mit.....gr. v–x
Aquæ calcis..... ℥ j

The next day it was to be dried, and the followlng applied:

℞. Ung. zinci oxidi..... ℥ j
Acid. carbolic.....gtt. x

M. Sig.—Locally.

The next day I added resorcin, grs. xv, to the above. In three days the secretions ceased, skin less red, and no formation of crust. To the cheek I applied:

℞. Pix liquida..... 3 j
Collodion..... ℥ j

M. Sig.—T. i. d., avoiding the eyes on account of the stinging effect of collodion.

A tonic in addition to her food was ordered:

℞. Liq. potassii arsenitis..... 3 j

Digitized by Google

Tinct. ferri chlor..... ʒ vj
Syr. simpl..... ℥ j
Aquæ anis., q. s.. ..... ℥ iv
M. Sig.—Small teaspoonful after each meal.

With the above treatment child rapidly improved, flesh assumed a normal color, and was, but for the rickets, a well child.

B. Ray Browning, M. D.
Littleton, N. C.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL NOTES AND EXPERIENCES.

It is generally known or believed that there are two sets or systems of nerves in the human economy, controlling the vast machinery of the body—the first known as the cerebro-vasomotors, ganglionic, or sympathetic; the second, the cerebro-spinal vasomotors. These nerves control or energize the vital organs. The first set energize the concentric fibres; arise in the corpora striata and pons variolii, tuber annulare, optic thalmii, a centre of sensory and motor filaments of the sympathetic, and also an objective point for reflex influences from the convolutions of the cerebrum, being directly connected therewith by fibres which have no other connection, and which appear to be both sensory and motor in their nature and function. When, therefore, the mind is affected through the senses there is a disturbance of force, and a discharge, as it were, from the cerebrum through these, the readier avenues of conduction, which, affecting the vasomotor centres, cause the phenomena which is commonly known as vasomotor energy. Thus sudden fear or anger causes palor, staring eyes, dilated pupil, loss of speech, resulting in spasmodic contraction of the arteries by reason of which the motor centres are in a considerable degree deprived of blood.

The second set energizing the longitudinal fibres, arise in the anterior cornua of the cervical spine and medulla oblongata, and is known as the cerebro-spinal system. Its action is opposed to the ganglionic system; the ganglionic causes contraction of the concentric fibre, lessening the calibre of all the tubes, whilst the longitudinal, by contracting, opens and shortens the tubes, arteries, etc., thereby, by alternate action, vermicular or peristaltic motion is induced. The arteries are non-striated of both concentric and longitudinal fibres. All the tubes are non-striated except the œsophagus, which is mixed in its upper third. Pain decreases the volume of the circulation by energizing the ganglionic, and causes constriction of the concentric fibres. The acrid principles in medicines act the same as the painful emotions.

The pleasurable emotions—joy, laughter, love, courage, hope, high moral and intellectual emotions—energize the spinal, giving volume to the circulation, increased nutritition, normal. The bitter principles in medicines and the pleasurable emotions energize the spinal nerves. Misers are constipated by the effect of their emotional nature; their whole nature is cramped, constricted, giving ganglionic excess. Intense mental labor causes ganglionic excess. The flexor muscles of the body agree with the concentric of the viscera. As above stated, fear causes the man to crouch, grow pale, from constriction of the concentric.

The extensor muscles correspond to the longitudinal in their action, opening giving blood supply, increased nutrition, weight, etc. Authorities quoted for the above are Anstie, Kuss, Brown-Sequard, Duchene, etc.

ELEMENTS OF GANGLIONIC ENERGY OR RELATIVE EXALTATION.

Excessive ganglionic innervation or relative excess. The word relative is used because we may have either system normal, while the other may be heightened or depressed. Patients having excessive innervation, ganglionic, are of the nervo-bilious order; pupils dilate from diminished blood in the brain, with corresponding shrinkage about the temporal region. The pupils dilate from exhaustioin, or because the nerve-centres are not supplied with nutriment for nerve force. Increased waste, constipation, tongue pale, diminished secretion, generally with increased acridity, increased waste, emaciation, deficient nutrition, anæmia, unsteady gait, spinal cord suffers for nutriment.

Illustration. Case, a young lady, an attendant in a store, exposed to draughts of air, cold and otherwise; constantly on feet.

Digitized by Google

Became generally weakened. When first she called at my office for treatment she complained of being all the time extremely tired, weak and easily exhausted; had no appetite for ordinary food; in fact, had lost all relish for anything except something like sweet-cake or confections. She had been regular in her menstruation until two months before coming for medical aid. This condition continued to go on for about eight or nine months, with scarcely any change for the better; but finally, after all concerned were almost ready to despair of a cure, she, all of a sudden, began to mend. Of course she had been imperceptibly improving, but "it was so slow." The complaints for a long time were, "Doctor, she can't eat anything; she only takes a little beef extract and a little milk, but fights against everything; then she faints—falls right over." Well, that was true, and one would naturally think that existence could not be perpetuated by the amount of nourishment consumed.

What remedies would most likely do good in such a case? Exercise would not do; she was too weak and too anæmic—in fact, almost chlorotic. The heart's action was so feeble that she was scarcely able to stand erect, and was, for about two weeks, unable to leave the house. Medicines which would lessen ganglionic energy, and thereby relieve the constriction of the blood-vessels and promote nutrition in the capillaries, were the great desideratum. To this end, to strengthen the heart's action, cactenin digitalin and ferri arseniate were given, one granule of each together every three or four hours. An interval of four or five days was allowed for the arseniate after three weeks; the others were continued. Two granules of quassine were given before each meal to energize the spinal nerves; also hypophosphite of strychnia for the same purpose These were continued, alternating with the arseniate of iron, weekly or so, for quite a length of time; and upon this treatment principally she finally began to rapidly improve, first by gaining appetite, then rest at night, then strength and color, and finally all the secretions were restored.

W. C. BUCKLEY, M. D.

723 Berks St., Philadelphia.

A DIFFICULT CASE OF LABOR.

I was called on the 24th of February by Dr. Findley (retired M. D.), to assist him in a case of difficult labor out in the country. I arrived there about 11 o'clock at night, and on inquiry I found that liquor amnii had escaped twenty-four hours previous, and that after one or two irregular pains all uterine action had ceased. On examination I found uterus flacid, while the outlines of the child were visible through the abdominal wall. I had some difficulty in finding the os, but finally I discovered it lying back in the hollow of the sacrum, and about the size of a silver quarter dollar.

I put her on fluid extract ergot, half drachm every half hour, but not the least amount of uterine action was produced. I then decided to chloroform patient and use forceps, but what was my horror to find that my chloroform bottle had been broken. Here I was, twenty miles from a drug store, and not an anæsthetic of any kind! I was afraid the child would be dead before I could send for more, so I made an effort to get the forceps on the head of the child, but could only pass one blade owing to the undilated condition of the os. Put patient under an opiate and sent for chloroform, and received it next day at 2 p. m. I immediately proceeded to anæsthetize and use forceps, delivering a still-born child. During all this time not the least contraction took place. Woman is healthy and his six children.

Can some brother explain the cause of this inertia; also why was the os lying back on sacrum?

I see a case reported in the *New York Journal of Gynæcology* where the os was above the pubis. Cæsarian section was done, and patient died of peritonitis.

J. J. BUSH, M. D.

Fort Davis, Texas.

We want short, practical communications on everyday subjects for publication in the SUMMARY. Remember, short sketches of cases will take very little of your time, and that the few minutes devoted to transcribing a few notes from your case-book—if you have no case-book, then a few sketches from memory—may be of incalculable aid to some brother practitioner.

Digitized by Google

Medical Progress.

Treatment of Diphtheria.

Dr. C. C. Moore, of Philadelphia, in the *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, states that we have no specific cure yet, and diphtheria must be treated symptomatically. As soon as the diagnosis is made, use the following:

℞. Tr. ferri. chlor..... ʒ iss
Acidi acetici dil .... ʒ iss
Syr. limonis, q. s.....ad. ℥ ij

M. Sig.— ʒ j in aquæ ℥ j; gargle; some may be swallowed and some spit out.

If the child is too young to gargle, use a small brush and swab the throat thoroughly, then let the child have about two teaspoonfuls to swallow. A cathartic should be used to produce two or three stools daily. Nothing serves this purpose so well as the following:

℞. Hydrarg. chlor. mit.....gr. ij
Sodii et pot. tart..... ʒ j
Sacch. alb ..... ʒ j

M. ft. chart. No. xii. Sig.—One every two to four hours, as required.

For the fever and restlessness give:

℞. Acetanalid.....gr. xij
Morph. sulph.....gr. j
Sacch. alb.....gr. j

M. ft. chart. No. xi. Sig.—One every three hours, if needed, the dose to be varied to suit the age and strength of the patient.

If the nares are involved, the following for insufflation will be beneficial:

℞. Iodoform,
Sulphur,
Bismuth subnit.....aa..... ʒ j

M. Sig.—Use with powder blower in mouth and throat.

Give plenty of nourishing food, usually liquid, but be careful not to overfeed. If the strength begins to fail use stimulants, and quite freely. In the care during convalescence give iron tonics, and avoid exposure to changeable weather and over-indulgence in food.

Sulfonal.

Prof. Kast (Arch. f. axp. Path. u. Pharm. 31, I), from a study of the published cases in which poisonous effects have followed the use of sulfonal for a prolonged period, gives the following as characteristics of the conditions of chronic poisoning by the drug: 1—Disturbances of digestion, as vomiting, diarrhea, or constipation; 2—Of the nervous system, as ataxy and feebleness of the limbs, ptosis, and ascending paralysis; 3—Ischuria, oliguria, sometimes albuminuria, or the presence of hæmatoporphryn. These are the chief signs. Kast is of the opinion that a cumulative action of the drug produces, instead of a transitory diminution of the nervous excitability, a permanent depression thereof, just similar to that caused by single large doses. He finds that the dose best calculated to produce a hypnotic effect is about thirty grains for a man, and half the quantity for a woman. These quantities should be the maximal daily dose. He advises also that an interruption should be made from time to time in the use of the drug, so as to ensure its elimination. Loss of appetite, vomiting or pains in the stomach he regards as indications for the immediate discontinuance of the remedy.—*Br. Med. Jour.*

The Therapeutic Merit of Combined Remedies.

Dr. Stephen J. Clark, of New York City, writes:

In nearly every case where quinia is indicated, it can be advantageously combined with antikamnia, which thus becomes a valuable adjunct to quinia. Quinia, for example, is a most decided febrifuge, and its action is usually promptly reliable; but when combined with this member of the aromatic series its action is markedly increased. Some individuals, however, cannot take any of the coal-tar derivatives, consequently the use of antikamnia will be inhibited in such cases; on the other hand, some patients cannot take quinine.

An important benefit to be derived from the addition of antikamnia to quinine is that it removes the sense of fullness in the head, constriction about the forehead and tinnitis aurium—so common when the latter drug is administered alone. The disturbing action of quinia on the auditory nerve is suspended to a great extent, and the usual quinine deafness is absent. The combination of these agents in tablet form is a happy one.

Digitized by Google

The combination of antikamnia with quinia is valuable in the racking headache, with high fever, attendant upon malarial disorders. It is likewise valuable in cases of periodical attacks of headache of non-defined origin, of the so-called "bilious attacks," of dengue, in neuralgia of the trigemini, in that of "ovarian catarrh," and, in short, in nearly every case where quinine would ordinarily be prescribed.

Binz claims specific antiseptic powers for quinia; other writers are in accord with him on this point, and report good results from large doses in septicæmia, pyæmia, puerperal fever, and erysipelas. It is a germ destroyer of the bacilli of influenza (la grippe). A full dose of quinine and antikamnia will promptly relieve many cases of this disease. In the gastric catarrh of drunkards this combination is valuable. Quinia is a poison to the minute organism —sarcina; and antikamnia exerts a soothing, quieting effect on the nerve filaments. A full dose of antikamnia and quinia will often arrest a commencing pneumonia or pleuritis. This combination is also useful in the typho-malarial fever of the South—particularly for the hyperpyrexia — both quinia and antikamnia, as previously said, being decided fever reducers.

The germicide power of quinia is the explanation of its success in the treatment of malarial disturbances. Thus it is also a prophylactic against the various manifestations of malarial poison, and as such it can be relied on. The cause of malaria as a disease consists of pigmented bodies, which penetrate the interior or the red blood corpuscles — pigmented bodies of various shapes and flagellate organisms—both having amœboid movements—the filaments being in active vibration.

In meingeal troubles, attended by marked acceleration of the heart due to the rise in the fever temperature, full doses of quinine and antikamnia at intervals of, say, about four hours, will be productive of good. In measles, large doses of the combination at night, say ten grains of each for adults (doses for children in proportion), will relieve the distress of the catarrhal pneumonia, and modify, in great degree, the amount of the exudative products. The periodical neuroses which may be either regular or irregular in their manifestations, but which are dependent on the malarial germ for their origin, are all controllable by the combination of quinine and antikamnia. Examples of such neuroses are asthma, laryngismus stridulus, summer catarrh, etc. Indeed, for the hemicrania and neuralgias of malarial origin the combination of quinine and antikamnia just alluded to may be declared a specific.

The dose of quinine may be made smaller than usual when administered with antikamnia. Thus, one or two tablets of two and a half grains each of quinine and antikamnia will prove sufficient for great utility in puerperal mania, in the headaches of advanced age, accompanied with vertigo and despondency.

This combination is capable, by the combined influence of each drug on the nervous system and blood, of restraining all the processes which develop heat, organic changes and muscular motion; therefore, it is "the one thing needful" in the treatment of the hyperpyrexia of malarial fevers. In the vast majority of cases, when necessary to administer quinine, if antikamnia be added to the prescription, the results will be surprising.

Formerly, the idea prevailed that in order to render the treatment of periodical fevers efficient, the gastro-intestinal tube should be cleaned out by emetics and cathartics. This, however, is a fallacy, as the conditions they are intended to remove depend mainly on the malarial poison, for which the combination of quinine and antikamnia is the specific cure.

In speaking of the treatment of pneumonia by quinine and antikamnia, Prof. Palmer says: "The effects desired, and certainly as a rule produced, are a decided reduction of temperature, a marked diminution in the frequency of the pulse, a decided moisture of the skin or free sweating, a slower and more easy respiration, or relief from pain, and the feeling of fullness of the chest, a diminution of the cough and of the tenacious and bloody character of the expectoration; and, in short, not only is there a checking of the fever, but of all evidences—general and local—of the pulmonary engorgement and inflammation."

In Meniere's disease, or "labyrinthine vertigo," this combination has, by persistent use, entirely removed the trouble in

Digitized by Google

many cases. The curative effects of quinine and the coal-tar antipyretics in sunstroke are well known, and have been used recently with great benefit in numerous instances in this country and in India. In hysteria, and even in epilepsy, the combination of quinine and antikamnia is often indicated, and will frequently give the desired results. In whooping-cough and hay fever, quinine and antikamnia will prove beneficial.

The tablets of equal parts of quinine and antikamnia, spoken of in this article, can be administered by the rectum, with good effect. They should first be dissolved in whiskey, and then water can be added in any quantity needed—always remembering the total quantity of each drug in such enemata.—*Virginia Med. Monthly.*

A Plea for Cleanliness in the Treatment of Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh.

This is the title of a paper by Dr. Edward J. Bermingham, Surgeon in Chief to the New York Throat and Nose Infirmary, in which he lays stress upon the importance of cleansing the nasal cavities from one to three times daily after any existing stenosis has been relieved, and during the employment of topical medication by the surgeon. If the parts are not cleansed the medication does not reach the diseased mucous membrane, and treatment will be disappointing. Proper cleansing with an alkaline, antiseptic, non-irritating and deodorizing solution will alone cure fifty per cent. of cases of simple hypertrophic catarrh, and will benefit atrophic cases. The writer gives preference to a twenty-five per cent. solution of glyco-thymoline as a cleansing fluid. He condemns the old-time douche and all those where any force is used, and advises that the fluid be introduced through a small glass douche devised by him, which allows the fluid to gravitate slowly to the naso-pharynx. Here it should be kept in contact with the parts for a minute or two before the nose and throat are cleared.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

The Intra-Uterine Use of Iodine and Iodoform.

The tincture of iodine and the iodized phenol both coagulate the albuminoid fluids on the surface of the mucosoa, and in so doing cauterize this surface and form an eschar. Thus, as with other caustics, some diseased tissue is destroyed. The iodine, before absorption, unites with the albumin of the secretions, and thus usefully exerts a "starving" influence on the morbidly developed tissues of uterine catarrh and granulating ulcerations.

This characteristic effect of iodine should be more distinctly obtained from iodoform than from tincture of iodine. Iodoform contains ninety-six per cent. of iodine, yet it is not caustic, only denutritive and antiseptic. The other iodine preparations are caustic, that is, they coagulate secretions and destroy the superficial layers of tissue, producing an irritation in the vicinity of the point of application and causing an active dilatation of blood vessels with its consequences.

The indications for choice between the two remedies may therefore thus be formulated. When it is desired to obtain the remote effect on the parenchymatous circulation of the uterus which results from cauterization of the endometrium, iodine tincture or iodized phenol is required. When a superficial action only is required on abraded hyperemic surfaces, or on ulcers with papillary granulations, iodoform is preferable. Iodine is indicated for the uterine cavity and infrequently, iodoform for cervical catarrhs and ulceration of the portio vaginalis, and may be employed frequently.—*Dr. Mary P. Jacobi in Am. Journal of Obstetrics.*

Terpene Hydrate in Bronchial Catarrh.

Dr. William Murrell, in *Br. Med. Jour.*, says: I am desirous once more of calling attention to the value of terepene hydrate in the treatment of affections of the bronchial and nasal mucous membranes. Its properties have been well known for many years, but in this country it has never been a popular remedy, and its claims seem to have been overlooked in favor of pure terebene and other similar compounds. It is a hydrate of turpentine, and is made by treatment of oil of turpentine with nitric acid and alcohol. It is a solid, and has somewhat the appearance of chloral hyd-

Digitized by Google

rate. Its odor, which is slight, resembles that of pure terebene. The great difficulty in the way of its administration is that it is practically insoluble in water. It is usually said to dissolve in alcohol in the proportion of 1 in 10, but many specimens are far less soluble. On the continent, where it enjoys a high reputation in the treatment of bronchial affections, it is used as a popular remedy in the form of an elixir. For some months past I have prescribed it in a solution containing five grains to the half ounce, made up with simple elixir and flavored either with tincture of Virginian prune and syrup of tar, or with the aqua laurocerasi. For patients who cannot take sugar the elixir may be made with saccharine. Terpene not only relieves cough and lessens bronchial secretion, but is a diuretic, and has been used with advantage in neuralgia.

Injection for Catarrh of the Bladder.

It is reported that Mosetig, a foreign authority, uses the following prescription in catarrh of the bladder:

℞. Iodoform..... 3 iss
Glycerin..... 3 x
Boiled distilled water. ... 3 iiss
Gum tragacanth. .....gr. iv

Wash the bladder out with warm water which has been boiled, afterward inject for three days a tablespoonful of the mixture named in a pint of water. It is stated that three or four injections are ordinarily sufficient to cure chronic cases of cystitis.

Chronic Perineal, Urethral Fistulæ.

In an extensive and highly valuable essay, published in full in the *Annals of Surgery* and other journals in February of this year, Dr. Manley described a simple and effective method of treating chronic perineal, urethral fistulæ in the male. Below is his summary.

RESUME—(*a.*) It seems that in all cases of traumatic rupture of the perineal urethra, the tissues should be laid open at as early a date as possible; and the continuity of the lumen of the urethra should be then entirely restored by a urethorraphy.

(*b.*) In those urethral, perineal fistulæ which resist dilatation or other tentative measures, regardless as to whether they are of a traumatic or blenorrhagic origin, they should be resected and continually restored in the passage by homologous approximation of the separated edges, the hiatus remaining being obliterated, through linear elongation of the fibres of the muscular coat.

(*c.*) With those strictures rebellious to tentative methods, not appropriate for internal urethrotomy or divulsion, when they are divided by an external incision, the occasion should be utilized to hew a gutter through the cicatricial tissues, and to reconstruct the floor of the canal with the adjacent connective tissues.

(*d.*) In all cases the most rigorous asepsis should be employed, and the aim, in every case, should be to secure non-suppurative, primary union.

Treatment of Ulcers by Strapping.

Dr. C. E. Quimby advocates this method of treatment, which is carried out as follows:

1. Adhesive straps should not be over one inch in width, and usually a narrower strap is to be preferred.

2. Straps should be as short as is consistent with a firm hold on healthy skin, and should never fully encircle the limb.

3. All straps should be applied at *right angles* to the long axis of the ulcer, subject to slight modification by the direction of greatest cutaneous elasticity, and are to be adjusted in two sets.

First set:

4. These straps are applied in the usual manner by fixing one end on healthy skin, and approximating the edges of the ulcer as the other end is applied and fixed.

5. The first strap of this set should *bisect the ulcerated surface.*

6. Each succeeding strap of this set should bisect uncovered ulcerated surfaces.

7. As any strap becomes loosened, one end should be freed and reapplied under appropriate tension.

8. Straps should be applied in this manner until the uncovered strips of ulcerated surface are narrower than the straps in use. The second set is then applied.

Second set:

9. Each strap of this set is to be applied

Digitized by Google

from its centre to both ends simultaneously under appropriate tension, so as to cover an exposed strip of ulcer, and overlap two adjacent straps of the first set. To accomplish this, the straps are held by both ends and adjusted while being firmly stretched.

The degree of tension under which these straps are applied will depend upon the tension under which the first set has been adjusted. If applied under too high tension they will cause puckering of the straps of the first set.—*Medical Record.*

To Dilate the Pupil.

In the normal eye wide dilatation of the pupil may be secured by mydriatic solutions much weaker than those required to paralyze the accommodation, or commonly employed in the treatment of inflammatory affection. Thus a solution of:

℞. Atropin.....1 part (gr. j)
Dist. water....2000 parts (℥ iv)

can cause full dilatation and maintain it for many hours. Such a solution is best where it is desired simply to maintain dilatation of the pupil with as little other influence on the eye as possible, as in opacity of the centre of the lens or cornea. For this purpose it may be instilled once in every one, two or three days.

When it is desired to dilate the pupil for a brief period, as for diagnostic purposes, the slowness of the recovery from atropin is a serious objection. It is then better to use:

℞. Homatropin hydrobromate,
1 part (gr. j)
Dist. water.....500 parts (℥ j)

A single instillation of this will usually be followed by a return of the pupil to normal in twenty-four hours. It, however, at its maximum effect abolishes entirely the reaction of the pupil to light.

A mydriatic that gives in the dark room the widest possible pupil for ophthalmoscopic examination, and relaxes satisfactorily the contracted pupil of old people is the ordinary solution of cocaine:

℞. Cocaine hydrochlorate,
1 part (gr. ij)
Dist. water.....30 parts (3 j)

At the same time it does not abolish the reaction of the pupil to strong light, and therefore causes less inconvenience when the patient is exposed to it; and its action passes off in a few hours, while the power of accommodation remains practically unimpaired.

A single drop of either of the above solutions will suffice, but they are all rather slow in their action, requiring an hour or more to produce the maximum effect. If it be required to dilate the pupil quickly, duboisin sulphate, or hyoscyamin hydrobromate may be used in solutions of the same strength as that of homatropin referred to above. Such a solution will fully dilate the normal pupil in ten to twenty minutes.

Where dilatation of the pupil is to be secured in the presence of plastic iritis, or other considerable acute inflammation of the eye, very much stronger solutions must be employed, and their instillation repeated as often as possible without causing too violent symptoms of systemic poisoning by the drug. In iritis a good strength is:

℞. Atropin.....1 part (gr. j)
Dist. water.....60 parts (3 j)

Duboisin and hyoscoamin are probably as effective as atropin, but are to be employed in solutions of half the strength of the atropine, on account of their greater liability to cause constitutional symptoms.

In any case before using any dilator of the pupil the presence or immanence of glaucoma should be carefully excluded.—*Dr. Edward Jackson in Phila. Polyclinic.*

Cascara Sagrada as an Anthelmintic.

Dr. J. Stephen regards cascara sagrada as an effective remedy for tape-worm. He used the following formula:

℞. Fl. ext. cascara sagrada ... 3 vj
Syrup of orange peel.... ℥ iiiss

M. Sig.—Three teaspoonfuls daily; for children half this dose.

By means of this remedy he claims to have expelled, in several cases, the tape-worm.—*Lancet Clinic.*

Typhoid Fever.

Dr. C. A. Jennings, in a recent issue of the *St. Louis Medical Era*, says:

To dislodge or antidote the vitalized or-

Digitized by Google

ganism giving rise to typhoid fever, requires of each physician promptness and an intelligent use of germicidal remedies of decided and definite therapeutic force and efficiency. In a typical, but obstinate, case recently treated by me, the disease had existed for a period of six weeks, the temperature curve ranging from 100 to 101 deg. F. during the morning hours to 102 to 103 deg. in the evening, and thus continued persistently regardless of the remedies used. I had given the salicylates, turpentine and milk punch ad libitum, and had daily used a warm water enema to keep the bowels clear of accumulated fæces, the true source many times of the contagium of this disease. My patient failed to improve, and as the usual routine of remedies laid down in the books had been exhausted, and had proved valueless in staying the progress of the fever, I concluded as a dernier resort to employ the germicidal remedy Katharmon, and hence put a practical theory on trial to meet the emergencies of this particular case. I therefore substituted Katharmon in half drachm doses, and pushed the same vigorously for several days in succession. I at once observed a marked and decided improvement in my patient. The temperature began to decline, and in a few days had reached the normal limit, my patient from this time on making a speedy and rapid recovery.

I honestly believe that the remedy exercised a specific influence in antidoting and eliminating the typhic poison, and that if intelligently employed in similar cases will produce like results.

The Edison Current for Cautery Purposes.

In the *New York Medical Journal* for February, Dr. Edward J. Bermingham, Surgeon to the New York Throat and Nose Infirmary, describes a very ingenious apparatus which he has devised for controlling the Edison current so that it can be used direct for galvano-cautery operations. The apparatus consists of a rheostat, made of coils of iron wire and a handle. The peculiarity of the handle consists of its having solid conductors, and the circuit is therefore always closed. It is under the control of the operator's thumb at all times during the operation, and the current can be cut off from, or allowed to pass to, the knife instantaneously and without producing an arc. The apparatus is simple and inexpensive, and, from the detailed description given, any electrician can construct it. Dr. Bermingham has been using it for two years and a half for all his cautery operations.

Symptoms of Hip-Joint Diseases.

Dr. A. M. Phelps concludes that the important early symptoms of hip-joint diseases occur in the following order: 1.—Limiting of motion. 2.—Deformity, with apparent lengthening or real shortening. 3.—Limp. 4.—Atrophy (in bone disease). 5.—Pain in knee (with absence of knee-joint disease). 6.—Pain on joint pressure. 7.—Night cries in absence of other joint disease. 8.—Flattening of buttock with change in gluteal fold. 9.—Heat. 10.—Swelling.—*N. E. Med. Monthly.*

Dietetic Management of Dyspepsia and Summer Diarrhea.

Diarrhea in children is of frequent occurrence in consequence of (a) improper feeding and (b) improper food. The treatment of dyspepsia and diarrhea from overfeeding at the breast or with the bottle should consist of abstinence, farinaceous water, irrigation of the stomach or bowel, and regulating the interval and duration of feeding. The management of diarrhea due to improper food, as bad breast milk, cancer, syphilis, tuberculosis cachexia, should be to select a healthy breast, or proper artificial food, and in addition give barley gruel, oatmeal gruel, white of an egg in water, gum arabic in water, cold tea, whiskey in water, lime water, bread water, mutton broth, corn-starch pap, burned flour soup, etc. Give no milk, and after recovery select for the patient a proper food, breast or bottle. Patent foods should not be used as they contain very little or no fats. Bottle foods, as cow's milk and water, or thin gruel, should contain lime water and a little sugar and salt, and should be given so that the child will get from three to five or eight ounces every two or three hours; this will make about seven or eight bottles for the twenty-

Digitized by Google

four hours, of which one is to be given at night. To quench thirst, give fennel tea, or boiled water with rice milk (the addition of cream is not necessary). The food should be sterilized. In exceptional cases when the digestive apparatus is defective, make use of predigested milk food for a time.—*From N. Y. Clinics.*

Suppressed Menstruation.

Dr. Authur Rossiter Cobb, of Philadelphia, reports the following case:

R. L., aged 18 years, came to my office with the following history: Although of apparently good physical development, menstruation had never been normal, but for the past three years had occurred at irregular periods of from three to six weeks, flow scanty, and accompanied by intense abdominal pain in the region of the ovaries and tubes; the pain was so severe as to cause, at intervals, for several days, marked attacks of syncope, followed by headache. The case appeared to be one of acute amenorrhea, and Apioline was exhibited, in usual doses, for three weeks, when menstruation occurred. To her surprise and gratification, the discharge was profuse, accompanied with but slight pain, no syncope, or subsequent headache. The last two periods have been normal. I am pleased to report the beneficial action of Apioline in this obstinate case.

The Action of Sulphonal.

Dr. D. E. Hughes, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, says:

I have made much use of hypnotics, and have come to depend upon four of the group as meeting the indications in the majority of instances, save in the insomnia of alcoholism—viz., for rapid action in pure insomnia, or the insomnia of active mania in the strong and vigorous, with good hearts and kidneys, sulphonal (20 grains) dissolved in hot menstrua, such as hot milk, hot water, or hot beef broth, or somnol (one-half to one fluid drachm) diluted. In the less vigorous, with cardiac, chest, kidney, or gastric complications, chloralamid (20 to 30 grains) dissolved, or hyoscine hydrobromate (1-100 grain).

In the aged, in the insomnia of organic brain-disease, in the very feeble from whatever condition, hyoscine hydrobromate (1-100 grain). In the above I am indicating the drugs that have positive value for insomnia, and not for mania, hysteria, etc.

For the insomnia of acute alcoholism I have found no one-drug treatment comparable with a hypodermic injection of morphine (one-third grain), followed by chloral (20 to 30 grains), with tinctura capsici (20 minims) or paraldehyde (one drachm repeated).

I find that one of the sources of failure of hypnotics is neglect of the condition of the heart. In all cases of cardiac weakness and slowness, the use of caffeinæ citrat. during the day, and in weakness with rapidity, digitalis during the day, will give good results from hypnotics where failures otherwise occur.

A New Method of Medication.

The subject of the employment of animal extracts or tissues in the treatment of disease is exciting very general interest among physicians abroad and in this country. The cosmopolitan professional circles of England and America are enthusing over the results already obtained with certain of these remedies. In an article on "The Treatment of Myxœdema and Other Diseases by the Use of Certain Organic Extracts," Dr. Hector N. G. Mackenzie presents, in the *London Lancet*, January 21, 1893, an interesting resume of the results he has already obtained with this method of medication. Dr. W. A. Hammond also contributes to the *New York Medical Journal*, January 28, 1893, a paper under the title, "On Certain Organic Extracts: Their Preparation and Physiological and Therapeutical Effects."

To physicians interested in this new and promising method of relieving certain diseases hitherto unamenable to treatment by other means, Parke, Davis & Co. announce that they are ready to supply two of these medicaments: Desiccated Thyroids in powder, representing in permanent form the thyroid gland of the sheep; and Cerebrin, prepared after the formula of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.

Digitized by Google

Favorite Prescriptions.

We hope that our readers will take special interest in this department of the SUMMARY. We solicit practitioners to furnish us for publication with one of more of their favorite prescriptions. Only such as your personal experience has convinced you to be or practical use should be submitted.

Formulas plainly written *on a postal card* is a convenient way for sending. Always give them in this order, please:

1. Name of the disease.
2. The formula and directions.
3. Your name, town and state.

Reader, let us hear from you in time for the next issue of the SUMMARY.

Chronic Rheumatism.

We find the following very efficacious in chronic rheumatism:

℞. Kali iodidi,
Sodii salicylata,
Kali acetat.....aa..... ʒ ss
Ext. cascara sagrada fld.,
Glycerini,
Aquæ cinnamoni.....aa. ... ʒ j
Aquæ menth. pip., q. s., ad ʒ viij

M. ft. sol. Sig.— 3 j four times daily.

DRS. LOWMAN & LOWMAN.

Orangeburg, S. C.

Dermatitis.

I submit the following for your favorite prescription column, believing it to be valuable:

℞. Liq. plumbi subacet.,
Tr. opii.....aa. ..... ʒ j

M. Sig.—One-half the amount in a quart of cold water, and apply constantly on rags I find this most excellent in all cases of acute dermatitis.

R. I. HUBERT, M. D.

Evansville, Minn.

Chronic Rheumatism.

℞. Vini colchi rad... ...gtt. x–xx
Fowler's solution.....gtt. viii–x

M. Sig.—Take above amount twice or thrice daily. Will cure many cases of muscular rheumatism.

℞. Tinct. res. guaiac,
Tinct. black cohosh,
Tinct. xanthoxylum, aa, gtt. x–xx

M. Sig.—Take two or three times a day.

℞. Potass. iodide ..... 3 ij
Vini colchici sem..... .... 3 iv
Fle. ext. cimicifugæ..... 3 i–ij
Aquæ menth. pip..... ʒ iss

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful every four or six hours.

All remedies failing internally, I would advise by all means (and even before they fail) the hot air or vapor bath alone, or medicated with bitter herbs, sulphur, or iodine. This will cure inveterate cases.

ABRAM LIVEZEY, M. D.

Yardley, Pa.

A Good Alterative.

As a general alterative or "blood medicine" the following is my favorite:

℞. Syr. sarsaparillæ comp..... ʒ ij
Ext. burdock fld..... ʒ j
Ext. taravaci fld..... ʒ j
Syr. acidi hydriodic..... ʒ iv

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water three times a day.

DR. CLARK.

Youngstown, O.

Chronic Granular Pharyngitis.

I am better pleased with syrup of hydriodic acid than with any preparation of iodine I have ever used. Its prompt and permanent effect in a case of chronic granular pharyngitis was simply marvelous to me. A child of six years, whose tonsils had remained enlarged for about twelve months, was given the following:

℞. Syrup acid hydriodic (Hostelley's)..... ʒ iv

Sig.—One-half teaspoonful in water four times daily.

After two weeks of the above treatment the tonsils became imperceptible. The syrup hydriodic acid is a valuable alterative and discutient.

D. F. DEMPSEY, M. D.

Madisonville, Ky.

Impotence.

Editor Medical Summary:

I would like to see in the next issue of your most excellent journal, the most satisfactory treatment or formula for impotence—say the subject be about fifty-four years of age, with regular and sober habits, good constitution, etc. I am frequently asked concerning this misfortune, but my treatment has so far proved very unsatisfactory. Hope that those who have had success in similar cases will report in the next issue of the SUMMARY. H. K. D.

Poplar Branch, N. C.

Digitized by Google

Notes and Queries.

We cordially invite questions for this column on all subjects of practical interest and value to physicians. Brief, pointed, practical paragraphs embodying the personal experience of any of our readers will also be acceptable as contributions to this department. The SUMMARY is thus a valuable medium for the intercommunication between the medical profession.

Correspondents will give their names and addresses, but initials only will be printed when desired.

Communications for this department should be written on one side of the paper only.

The QUERIES in this issue await the ANSWERS which our intelligent readers may be pleased to contribute for publication in our next

A Few Practical Notes on Infantile Hernia.

What shall be done with infantile hernia is a question which often confronts the general practitioner. Another question quite as important to consider is, What shall we not do? If we are assured that it be a simple rupture, without any adhesions to the testes, and is easily reducible in the infant, the simplest sort of support will suffice. Unless the parents are people of easy circumstances, order no sort of truss. Few of the instruments fit a baby comfortably; they soil easily with urine and fæces, besides are constantly getting out of order. If they do not fit well they will cause constant distress, and make a reducible hernia irreducible by exciting adhesions between the sac intestine and connective tissues. What will be done then? Nothing? By no means. In a general way, in obedience with a fundamental principle of practice, we most always do something in every case to which we are called. Here we may do something inexpensive, simple and practicable. Look to the clothing and the emunctory passages. If the baby have the inevitable, tight binder, which a senseless, tyrannical custom has fostered on the new-born, take it off altogether, or slacken it so that it will not unduly press on the abdominal contents. Look for phymosis, and see to it that the urinary passage is clear.

So much for prophylaxis; now for therapeutics. Bring the protrusion up well with the abdomen. Now apply a snugly-fitting spica bandage over the groin on a thick, elastic pad of cotton. Change this every few days for a fresh one. Don't let the parents encourage walking until the little one is at least a year old. Remember that the tendency of all infantile hernia is towards recovery. Should it not have disappeared by the time walking is begun, then the question of a truss must be considered.

What we should not do will be considered in a later contribution on the subject.

THOMAS H. MANLEY, M. D.
302 W. 53d St., New York City.

The Pulse at Midnight.

As the clock strikes the hour of midnight the pulse gradually quickens, so that by early morning the powers of life are at their best. On the contrary, in case of sickness, if the pulse is not thus accelerated you may know that the patient is worse. The majority of chronic cases die between midnight and day. This hour of midnight is a crucial moment with the sick. In the case of typhoid and other continued fevers you can prognosticate much by careful attention to the pulse at this hour, and I lay it down that in such cases, when the patient seems hovering between life and death, if there is no acceleration or increase in the pulse between twelve and one o'clock at night, the patient will die before the sun rises. Now mark this—in such cases, if there is no perceptible increase in the pulse between midnight and day, he will die before the rising of the sun. I might go on and give an interesting account of the circumstances under which, many years ago, away in the black belt of Mississipi, at the humble cabin of a negro, alone with my patient, I first noticed this law of nature, but space and time will not permit.

LINTON D. LANDRUM, M. D.
Columbus, Miss.

My First Case of Face Presentation.

Editor Medical Summary:

Some days ago I was called in, on my road home, to see a lady in confinement. She was in every way well formed, and a large woman, weighing 175 pounds. Examination showed a well-advanced vertex presentation, and I was congratulating myself on a speedy return home, when the amnion ruptured, and a gush of water followed. As usual, I examined again, and to my astonishment found the chin and mouth of the child presenting at the vulva. Looking in my saddle-bags I found that I

Digitized by Google

was minus my bottle of chloroform, and what to do without it—as to turning the chin down and getting the vertex again in position—was a conundrum. No one but a neighbor woman, besides myself, was present. I could not have lifted her, the parturiant, to have saved my life. So hunting up the husband I put him on my horse, and sent home, three miles, for chloroform.

Until the chloroform came I spent one of the most distressing hours I ever experienced in my life. It was the first case of the kind in twenty-five years' practice, and the expulsive pains were awful. Chloral and morphine did no good, but finally the chloroform came. After some trouble I pressed the chin down, and with the other hand brought the vertex forward and held it until a contraction wedged it all right, and in fifteen minutes the child was born.

Now there is nothing strange or new about all this, only to emphasize the remarks of the editor in the April number of the SUMMARY relative to an "emergency bag." I have one *now*, which hangs on the horn of my saddle when I am in the latter. It is a lady's shopping bag (reticule), and contains a four-ounce vial of chloroform, a vaginal and a P. P. syringe, my pocket surgical case, and several smaller vials with carbolic acid, campho-phenique, glycerine, some J. & J. mustard plasters, a small roll of absorbent cotton, a three-inch roller bandage, and some other little things I cannot carry in my saddle-bags and don't want in my pockets. Let me urge on younger practitioners the great comfort one of these little tricks may be, and recommend them to fit one up, adding such other necessary articles as they may think of. It saves time, when called in a hurry to a bad case, to be able to lay one's hands on all you want at one grip, and start knowing you have not forgotten anything. It is surprising how neat and handy an article it is, and how many useful things it will hold. Try it and see how necessary it will be, saving you from many little annoyances.

BEN. H. BRODNAX, M. D.

Brodnax, La.

Handy Binder for the SUMMARY, by mail, postpaid, 35 cts., or three for $1.00.

Eye-Strain as a Cause of Headache.

Editor Medical Summary:

While I scarcely ever notice in medical journals opinions with which I do not agree—because I always think that a practicing physician bases his deductions and declarations on his experience, and this may vary—yet you, as editor of a journal possessing thousands of readers, should be careful not to let such teachings go forth without contradiction as Dr. B. Ray Browning announces in his article in your journal, viz., that very few headaches are due to eye-strain.

Not long since I had occasion to collect some statistics from my own practice in nervous diseases, and I found that 63 per cent. of all headaches, not due to any organic lesion, were relieved by proper glasses. Anyone who will take the trouble to read Dr. Ranney's article on the subject in his work, "Lectures on Nervous Diseases," will soon become convinced that eye-strain is far oftener a cause of headache than many a doctor seems to think.

Finally, the remark of Dr. B., "that about the age of 45, people take less care of their eyes," is unintelligible. We all know the change in accommodation of sight which occurs in all persons at the age of 45, and which necessitates the fact, based thereon, that individuals needing glasses must have two kinds *after* that age —one for near and one for far-sight. What that age has to do with the taking care of sight I cannot understand.

The Doctor will be more successful in his treatment of headache if he corrects in such cases any error in sight before beginning a medical treatment; thus often are the two united as cause and effect.

HUGO ENGEL, M. D.

Philadelphia

Corrections.

In the formula given under the head of "A Cure for Dipsomania," page 19, March issue of the SUMMARY, the amount of tinct. nux vomica should read drachms instead of ounces.

In the formula on page 38, April issue, read "aquæ fontana," instead of "aquæ fortis," as the types have it.

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

A TEXT-BOOK ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By American Teachers. Edited by William Pepper, M. D. In two volumes. Vol. I. W. B. Saunders, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa. Royal octavo, 910 pages. 1893. Cloth, $5 per volume.

This handsome volume is the first of two that are to comprise a thoroughly American treatise on the theory and practice of medicine. In the production of this admirable work we are to be presented with the combined experience and judgment of representative American teachers of eminence, and those who contribute each having chosen his *forte*. Among them we find the names of Drs. John S. Billings, Francis Delafield, R. H. Fitz, James W. Holland, E. G. Janeway, Henry M. Lyman, William Osler, William Pepper, W. Gilman Thompson, W. H. Welch, Jas. T. Whittaker, James C. Wilson, and Horatio C. Wood. The ability of the author needs no comment from us. We have not the room for an extended notice of this admirable work, such as it deserves. Suffice it to say that there is no doubt but what it represents the best teaching of the science and art of medicine at the present time in this country. It is essentially a practical work, and undoubtedly will meet the requirements of both student and practitioner.

CHOLERA: Its Protean Aspects and its Management. By Dr. G. Archie Stockwell, F. F. S., (Member New Sydenham Society, London.) In two volumes. Geo. S. Davis, publisher, Detroit, Mich. 1893. Price 25 cents.

These two brochures form a resume of the history, management and treatment of this much-dreaded disease, as the author states, making little pretense to originality, further than a condensed rescript from others, supplemented by personal views as evolved by practical observations and experience. The two volumes contain 132 and 306 pages respectively.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due. Reprint from *Medical Record*, January 7th, 1893. This is a reply to a paper read before the New York Medical Association, and published in the *Medical Record* under date of December 3d, 1892, entitled "The Achievements of American Surgery," by Frederic S. Dennis, M. D., of New York.

Methods of Precision in the Investigation of Disorders of Digestion. By J. H. Kellogg, M. D. Modern Medicine Publishing Co., publishers, Battle Creek, Mich. 1893. The above is a highly scientific paper read before the Cincinnati meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, October 13th, 1892.

A Remarkable Respiration Record in Infantile Pneumonia. Reprint from the *Archives of Pediatrics*. Also, Acute Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland; Angio-Neurotic Œdema. Reprint from the *International Medical Magazine*. By William A. Edwards, San Deigo, Cal.

The Therapeutical Value of the Mercurial Salts in General Surgery. Read before the King's County Medical Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., June, 1892. By Thomas H. Manley, M. D. Reprint from *Times and Register*.

"Outdoors" is the title of a popular little work on recreative healthfulness. The covers are in ten water-colors, and the book contains articles on Lawn Tennis, by F. A. Kellogg; Yatching, by George A. Stewart, successor to Edwin Burgess; Cycling, by Julian Hawthorne; Football, by Walter Camp; Baseball, by J. C. Morse; Horsemanship, by H. C. Merwin; Rowing, by Benjamin Garno; Canoeing, by C. Bowyer Vaux; a collection of authoritative articles on healthful outdoor pleasures, illustrated. This book, published by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, for the benefit of the Columbia bicycle, contains articles without any advertising in them. Sent by mail for five two-cent stamps.

Arterial Saline Infusion; A Report of Three Additional Cases by the New Technique; also, of a Case of Infant Diarrhea Treated by Saline Infusion. By Robert H. M. Dawborn, M. D., New York. Reprint from *Medical Record*, November, 1892.

The SUMMARY—one year, one dollar.

Digitized by Google

Summary Gleanings.

Dr. H. Engel states that phenacetine, in doses of from gr. v to gr. viij, at night, in capsul. amyl, is probably the best, with or after quinine, for pertussis.

A Voice from the South should be read by every physician who is interested in obtaining one of the best alteratives made in this country.

Ten-drop doses of gelsemium every four hours, it is stated, will invariably relieve that painful condition or backache commonly called lumbago.

Salt-water (one-half teaspoonful to the quart), by rectal injection, has been recommended in severe acute anemia—for instance, from great loss of blood intra partum.

Carbolic acid lotions (four per cent.) are highly lauded in acute articular rheumatism. They are applied on flannel compresses, during the night, over the entire surface of the affected joint.

If you prescribe creasote for a phthisical patient, guage the dose by tolerance of stomach. Begin with one or two drops in milk or other bland fluid, and gradually increase.

It is stated that in ordinary colds one or two five-grain pills of phenacetine will remove all symptoms.

The combination of salol (or salophen) with phenacetine is especially useful in influenza and rheumatism.

Cocoa is the most beneficial for singers. It should never be made too strong, and those cocoas are best that have been deprived of their oil. Avoid alcoholic beverages.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has made 20,000 injections with his sperm fluid during the last three years, and he claims that the result has been invariably successful. He considers the system unapproachable for the treatment of weakness and debility.

In delirium, a dose of ten grains of phenacetine will usually afford a quiet night.

There are no laws regulating the practice of medicine in Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Kansas and Utah.

Salipyrin, in five-grain doses, administered three times a day, is highly recommended as a remedy for dysmenorrhea.

Dr. Wagner says that phenacetine is almost a specific in the night cough of children.

Antifebrin, gr. 30 to half ounce of vasaline, is recommended as an application to felons, burns, etc., to remove pain and congestion.

Dr. Bleyne's treatment of diphtheria consists in the application of ice upon the neck, and the internal use of ice. He claims that cold destroys the bacillus of diphtheria.

Mahnert considers phenacetine a specific in acute articular rheumatism, as it reduces fever, relieves pain and lessens the duration of the attacks.

Dr. Blydell, of New York, has invented a micro-stethescope by which he can distinguish sounds of the heart, lungs, blood vessels, and other organs which are wholly inaudible to the ear alone.

It is said that carbolic acid, if dissolved in glycerine or alcohol, is not caustic, whatever be the degree of concentration. A small proportion of water added to the alcohol or glycerine solution will cause it to act as a caustic.

One-half grain doses of phenacetine, dissolved in ten drops of glycerine, are readily taken by children, and afford prompt relief, permitting sleep and ameliorating the attacks in whooping-cough.

If you would like to have a pocket-piece made from aluminum, send to the Cod-Liver Glycerine Co., 113 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. They will send one free to all who mention the SUMMARY. If you desire your name on it send 50 cents to cover cost of engraving.

When you write any of the advertisers in this journal please mention where you saw the advertisement.

Salicylic acid should never be administered in solution, but in a capsule.

It is stated that Sir Joseph Lister has returned to the use of carbolic acid for antiseptic purposes, in the strength of 1.20, believing it to be germicidal to most of the pathogenic micro-organisms.

Petroleum applied to the whole surface of the body, it is said, will cure the itch in three days.

In the treatment of diphtheria, Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen is highly recommended by pediatrists.

Lactate of strontium is recommended in the treatment of albuminuria, in doses of eight grains. It is said to increase the secretion of urine, and to reduce the proportion of albumin.

Our readers should not overlook the special offer made by H. K. Mulford Co. in their advertisement in this issue.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

AN INVALUABLE AID IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ORIGINAL | COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR. | LABEL.

ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER BEEF TONICS. UNIVERSALLY ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.

This preparation, consisting of the Extract of Beef (prepared by Baron Liebig's process), the best Brandy obtainable, soluble Citrate of Iron, Cinchona and Gentian is offered to the Medical Profession upon its own merits. It is of inestimable value in the treatment of **Debility, Convalescence from Severe Illness Anæmia, Malarial Fever, Chlorosis, Incipient Consumption, Nervous Weakness,** and maladies requiring a Tonic and Nutrient. It is quickly absorbed by the Stomach and upper portion of the Alimentary Canal, and therefore finds its way into the circulation quite rapidly.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC appeals to the judgment of Intelligent Physicians in the treatment of

ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

By the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of Soluble Citrate of Iron, and which is designated on the label, "**With Iron, No. 1**;" while the same preparation, **Without Iron**, is designated on the label as "**No. 2.**"

In prescribing this preparation, physicians should be particular to mention "*COLDEN'S*," viz., "*Ext. Carnis Fl. Comp. (Colden.*" A Sample of **COLDEN'S BEEF TONIC** will be sent free on application, to any physician (enclosing business card) in the United States. *Sold by druggists generally.*

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, 115 Fulton St., New York.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Physicians know the great value of the local use of Sulphur in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

Constantine's Pine-Tar Soap.
THE BEST SOAP MADE.
Has been on trial among physicians for very many years as a healing agent. By far the Best Tar Soap made.

Wholesale Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St, New York
Samples of above Soaps SENT FREE, on application, to any Physician enclosing card

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Recommended as a restorative in all cases where the nervous system has been reduced below the normal standard, by overwork, as found in brain-workers, professional men, teachers, students, etc., in debility from seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin, insomnia where the nervous system suffers.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

DR. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished a bottle on application, without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. Horsford, by the

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Digitized by Google

DAILY USES FOR PLATT'S CHLORIDES.

"In my daily routine of practice I am constantly finding new uses for Platt's Chlorides, beyond its well-known properties as a disinfectant.

"Properly diluted I find it exceedingly useful in deodorizing the very offensive discharges which accompany diseases of the ear and of the nasal cavity; in obstetrics it should never be forgotten; in vaginal diseases nothing is more necessary, being both cleansing and healing; and in diphtheria, used as a spray of proper strength, I believe it to be the most useful of local agents."

THOMAS H. SALMON, M. D.
Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Platt's Chlorides in Fever and Contagion.

"I have used Platt's Chlorides in typhoid fever with great satisfaction and benefit to the patient. It prevents the offensive breath and the dryness of the tongue and lips, which makes the patient so uncomfortable.

"Besides having the Chlorides sprinkled about the room and keeping a suspended towel soaked with it, I had the lips, tongue and mouth washed with the Chlorides diluted to taste.

"I have always noticed, and especially last fall, when I had four typhoid patients in the same room, that when the Chlorides was freely used the air was a great deal fresher, and it was easier to keep the tongue and lips moist. Undoubtedly the dryness of the tongue, besides indicating the state of the bowels, is greatly caused by the impurities and germs contained in the air, which the patient inhales by keeping his mouth open."

E. SYLVAIN, M. D.
Manchester, N. H.

"Platt's Chlorides has no equal as a disinfectant. We have had an epidemic of diphtheria here. I have treated several cases, and have used the Chlorides quite freely in each case. I have not lost a single patient, and I attribute my good luck to the free use of Platt's Chlorides."

J. H. SANFORD, M. D.
Shelbyville, Ind.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

Those attending the Pan-American Medical Congress, at Washington, D. C., in September, can secure every accommodation afforded by modern railroads by traveling via. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and if attending from the west can cross the Allegheny Mountains 3000 feet above the sea level, and can traverse the historic Potomac Valley, which was the theatre of the war between the States. All Baltimore and Ohio trains between the East and West pass through Washington, and are equipped with Pullman Sleeping Cars. For detailed information as to rates, time of trains, and sleeping-car accommodations apply to Chas. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md., C. P. Craig, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 415 Broadway, New York, or James Potter, Division Passenger Agent, 833 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

For Chronic Nasal Catarrh:—

℞. Creasote (beech bark).... ♏iiss
Glycerine conc..... 3 ss
Kennedy's ext. Pinus can. (dark) ..... 3 ss

M. Cleanse both the nostrils out thoroughly with warm rainwater and pure sweet milk, equal parts, with a small quantity of table salt dissolved therein. After which apply to inside of the nostril the above mixture, requesting the patient to snuffle sufficiently strong to give him a creasotic taste to the mouth.

Every practitioner should be acquainted with the Wood Wool Preparations. They are excellent, adding materially to the cleanliness, comfort and health of the person who uses them.

"The reliability of Warner & Co.'s preparations need never be questioned. They are invariably effective to the requirements of the medical profession when prescribed."—J. E. McKeon, Medford, Mass.

"I find, after using Sanmetto, that I am highly pleased with it. In cystitis it has no equal. In atony of the bladder it is a specific, and last, but not least, in gonorrhea it will cure the disease in less time than any treatment I have ever used."—A. S. Kirk, M. D., Louisville, Miss.

Digitized by Google

Summer Remedies,

DISPENSED ONLY UPON PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Cholera Morbus,
Cholera Infantum,
Summer Complaint,
Sick Stomach,
Diarrhœa,
Dysentery,
Colic,
— AND —
All Derangements of Stomach, Bowels, and Intestines.

Alkaline Elixir Rheubarb Comp.

— WITH PANCREATIN. —

Composition—with physiological action.

RHUBARB.—Atonic, astringent, and stimulant to the muscular coats of the intestinal canal; influencing its secretory surfaces and associated glands.

BERBERINA AND HYDRASTIA.—(Alkaloids of Golden Seal.) Relaxed and atonic conditions affecting the gastric or intestinal surfaces come under their influence without toxic effects.

BI-CARBONATE POTASSIUM.—Antacid; corrects the acidity developed in the stomach and bowels in enfeebled states of digestion; increases the alkalinity of the blood and the oxidation and excretion of effete matters.

PANCREATIN.—The albuminoid principle of the Pancreas;—promotes intestinal digestion; transforms starch into sugar and dextrine; converts proteids into peptones; emulsifies fat; curdles the casein of milk; and in general exhibits all the important functions of this organ. In the presence of an alkaline solvent this action is largely increased.

CEYLON CINNAMON.—Valuable in atonic conditions of the intestinal mucous membranes, with flatulence and diarrhœa.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.—Simple Elixir with Oil Mentha Piper. This menstrum will especially commend itself to physicians.

Sold in One and Five-Pound Bottles.

A Nutrititive Tonic, adapted to all forms of Nervous Diseases.

Nutritive Hypophosphites.

[**Syrup Hypo. Comp., with Quinine, Strychnine and Manganese.**]

Each fluid ounce contains :

Hypophosphite Calcium	1 grain
Hypophosphite Potassium	1½ grains
Hypophosphite Iron	1¼ grains
Hypophosphite Quinine	7-16 grain
Hypophosphite Strychnine	1-16 grain
Hypophosphite Manganese	1 grain

In One and Five-Pound Bottles.

Anodyne,
Carminative,
Astringent,
Antispasmodic,
Diaphoretic.

Chlorodyne.

This is the well-known Chandler's formula, modified and improved after many years' experience in its manufacture. It is a valuable combination of well-known medicinal agents; especially indicated in all diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co

CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK.

96 Maiden Lane, New York. 620 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Digitized by Google

A New and Improved Instrument

for the treatment of affections of the respiratory organs and middle ear. By its use balsams, oils, and all other solutions are applied directly to the parts affected. Send for illustrated circular.

Address, H. M. DUNLAP, M. D.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

—THE—

Detroit Metric Granule Co.

Manufacturers SOLUBLE, Dosimetric Ganules.

In use in nearly every State in the Union. Progressive physicians by the thousands are adopting this new, but reliable, effective and simple mode of administering medicines.

Alkaloids, Glucosides, Metaloids, Concentrations.

Catalogue and price-list of over 300 different kinds sent on application. Samples free. When ordering samples state kind preferred.

Address,
DETROIT METRIC GRANULE CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

SADDLE BAGS

with adjusting hand or cantle strap, adapting it to either saddle or any other mode of travel.

Size 6x7x8 inches.

Made of fine black leather Contents, 2 ample sundry spaces; 12 1½ and 12 ½ oz. flint-glass, square bottles, rubber stoppered. Price, $5.75 net, or $6.75 prepaid to any express point. Remit with your order to

South Branch Mfg. Co., Centralia, Ill.

Write us also for circular of full line cases and bags.

THE GENESEO ROAD CART.

BEST

Top and Open Cart on Earth,

Rides as easy as a Buggy

OR NO SALE.

Free Circulars FOR ALL.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,

GENESEO,

HENRY CO., - ILL.

McArthur's Syrup.

With the pure hypophosphites of lime and soda you can score success time and again. The results are gradual, steady and certain if the remedy is persevered with faithfully until the cure is complete. None but chemicals of known genuineness and absolute purity should be used. McArthur's Syrup is prepared on the principle laid down by Dr. Churchill. It contains the chemically pure hypophosphites of lime and soda, uncomplicated with other drugs, in a pure and wholesome syrup. If you would like to study this subject more closely the McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, Mass., will send you, free, a pamphlet on "The Treatment and Curability of Consumption."

Sabalol.

Dr. J. M. Showerman, Rome, N. Y., says: "Nearly a year ago I wrote to a prominent medical journal, after six month's experience, the merits of Sabalol. For the past year I have further studied its therapeutical action, and I am more than confirmed in my previous statement that it cures prostatic enlargement, cystitis, orchitis, and loss of sexual power. I have found it the remedy for enlarged and inflamed ovaries, also in chronic inflammation and hypertrophy of the womb. It cures bronchitis and catarrh of the stomach. I have cured cases of bladder trouble, the patient passing pus and blood. I have used it as an accessory in gonorrhea with satisfactory results. But what pleases me more than all is its value as a vitalizing tonic to the reproductive system. I am satisfied that a prescription was never formulated that can compare with Sabalol. Since writing of its therapeutic action I have received letters from physicians all over the United States verifying my statement regarding the drug."

Dr. W. C. Abaly, of Madison, Wis., says: "I have used Three Chlorides, R. & H., with marked success in syphilitic iritis, tertiary syphilis with anæmia. As a tonic alterative and for various conditions in which mercury, iron and arsenic are indicated in a palatable form, I take great pleasure in recommending it to brother practitioners."

Digitized by Google

—THE—

MEDICAL SUMMARY,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Practical Medicine, New Preparations, Etc.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D., Editor, P. O. Box 1217, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. - - SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

VOL. XV. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1893. No. 9

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY,

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D., PROPRIETOR.

Subscription Price, in the United States and Canada.....$1.00
Foreign Countries..... 1.25

☞ These rates include postage, and must be paid invariably in advance. Single copies, *Ten Cents*. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Subscribers desiring their address changed must give their *former*, as well as their *new*, postoffice.

We cannot always supply back numbers. Should a number fail to reach a subscriber, we will supply another, if notified before the close of the month.

Advertising rates will be sent on request.

Address THE MEDICAL SUMMARY,
P. O. BOX 1217. Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1893.

ERGOT AFTER COMPLETION OF LABOR.

In the journals of late much has been written pro and con about the habit of using ergot after completion of labor. By a few the drug is believed to be entirely inefficient so far as any supposed influence over uterine contraction is concerned; by many it is alleged to exercise only injurious power. but most physicians attribute to it positive balm as a promoter of uterine contraction. Of course those who endow it with the exclusive property or quality of inertia, have no objection to its employment only on the ground of uselessness, while those who think it possessed of hurtful energies doubtless base their conclusions on results obtained from its use in the prior stages of labor. Here it may be observed (*entre nous*) that statements to have weight and be conclusive must be founded on the *actual* experience of the speaker or writer—in other words, personal observation and experience should support them.

It is true that many of the best and most successful physicians and obstetricians have the habit of giving a dose of ergot as soon as secundines have been expelled. To them for years it has been an arm of precision; and among the agents of the materia medica there is, for them, nothing superior in the meritorious qualities of energy and reliableness.

That ergot has the power to arrest hemorrhage from the uterus needs no proof. Would it therefore be saying too much that that power exercised on the recently emptied and fatigued womb is beneficent and productive of only good results? Results of experience, as far as collected, seem conclusive that harmful effects are not to be expected. It might be urged that Crede's method of compression, where ergot has also been given, might be depended on to account for fewer instances of post-partum hemorrhage.

Digitized by Google

Instances without number can be recalled where patients were well-nigh moribund from loss of blood, yet hypodermics of ergotine were promptly efficient in controlling the flow—some of these occurring post-partum, some at the approach of the menopause.

As far as known there is not a recorded instance where ergot given post-partum to secure and maintain a moderate degree of contraction has been productive of hurtful effects. Therefore, may it not be concluded that used as above described, ergot does no harm and may be the means in any case of anticipating a frightful complication.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

Cocaine, obtained from the elementary principle of coca leaves, and, as our readers are aware, is exceedingly valuable in minor surgical operations as a substitute for ether and chloroform, but is already very much abused; almost everything for the use of man is capable of being abused. Stimulants and sedatives, in their elementary state. are generally violent poisons, and are especially liable to abuse, but used intelligently and carefully in the hands of the practitioner they are nature's best gifts to the afflicted.

The *London Lancet* gives as the special dangers of cocaine the following: First, it is treacherous; second, it produces an early break-down, both morally and intellectually; third, it is intensely poisonous, and speedily causes destructive tissue changes.

In chronic cocaine poisoning, wasting generally makes its appearance early, developing with extreme rapidity, and convulsions are not uncommon. "The great danger of cocaine lies in the fact that it is the most agreeable and alluring of all narcotics. It causes no mental confusion, only a little more talkativeness than usual. There is no headache or nausea, and the pleasant effects are produced with comparatively small doses, but symptoms of poisoning are rapidly developed, and within three months of the commencement of the habit there may be marked indications of degeneration, loss of memory, hallucinations and suspicions."

A writer in the *Journal of Mental Science* is of the opinion that much harm has resulted from the use of cocaine to break off the opium habit, and from a mistaken idea that it can be used safely and with advantage for this purpose.

THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.

The money-making idea is one that is dominant in the majority of humanity, and every occupation is looked upon as a trade. Philanthropic motives, pure and simple, are either sneered at as visionary, uncharitably handed as a trick of trade, or considered as a mere advertising dodge. True medicine, however, proclaims that the true physician is most happy when the patients are most healthy; this idea the common mind rejects as an absurd and impracticable doctrine. There is a belief very generally spread that the physician has no interest in the preservation of health, but rather rejoices when there is the most sickness. This may be true in rare cases, but as a rule it is untrue. The physician who practices his profession for mere mercenary motives has certainly a very low character and a decidedly sordid spirit. Someone has most truthfully said that the sanitary engineering and preventive skill which make our homes sweet and comfortable tend to check disease and impoverish those who dare to bring down medical art to the level of a trade. No tradesman would get up in the middle of a cold winter's night, and ride ten miles without the prospect of pay, and yet the physician does this often. The true physician, therefore, becomes a teacher of benevolence.

Digitized by Google

New Remedies.

In the following we will mention the most important new remedies that have been discovered of late, selecting only those whose therapeutical value has been proved, and the administration of which is followed by definite results—therefore, only those that may be relied upon. In a general way their chemical nature, and the sources from which they are derived, as well as the method of manufacture, when known, will also be referred to; their doses will be given, and any obnoxious or dangerous by-effects will be brought prominently to the notice of the reader. Many of the new drugs are so-called proprietary medicines—i. e., their discoverers have secured to themselves the ownership, and in some the exact mode of manufacture is kept secret. For these very reasons we have been the more careful to enumerate only the drugs of recognized value to the profession, such as are being employed by the most eminent members of the fraternity here and abroad, so that the reader may place the fullest confidence in every statement made in these lines.

Tereben.—Antiseptic.

Oil of turpentine is gradually mixed with five per cent. concentrated sulphuric acid, and the product distilled. Then the whole is washed with sodium carbonate. The parts passing over at a temperature of 160 C. are Tereben—$C_{10}H_{16}$.

A light yellowish fluid of not disagreeable odor, scarcely soluble in water, better in alcohol and easily in ether.

Terebin is employed in all cases where oil of turpentine is indicated, but the former is preferable because of its more agreeable odor and taste. Besides all the effect possessed by the oil of turpentine is due to the tereben it contains.

Internally as a disinfectant and antiblennorhagic in consumption. But its effect is enhanced by inhalation, especially in bronchial catarrh and in fœtid bronchitis. Dose 4–6 drops, gradually increased to 20 drops ter die.

Externally it is mixed with water and used as a dressing for wounds, which it keeps asceptic.

Prescriptions:

℞. Tereben..... ℥ j
Sig.—4 drops on sugar ter die.

℞. Tereben ..... ℥ ij
Misce addend.
Aquæ destill..... ℥ ij
M. Sig.—Externally for wounds.

—

Hydrate of Terpin.—Expectorant and diuretic.

This forms occasionally if oil of turpentine is left for any length of time mixed with a little water. The presence of acid and the addition of alcohol accelerate the formation of this valuable remedy.

Large colorless and odorless rhombic crystals, of a mild aromatic taste. Easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, benzol, etc., but little in oil of turpentine.

In small doses it augments the secretion in bronchial catarrhs; in larger doses it increases the amount of urine excreted, and is employed, therefore, in chronic bronchitis and in nephritis. Formula very complicated.

Internally it is administered in doses of from 3 to 6 grains in patients suffering from phthisis and emphysema, especially if the expectoration is sticky.

Prescriptions:

℞. Terpin. hydrat.... ... gr. lxxij
M. ft. pilul. No. xxiv. Sig.—One pill ter die.

℞. Terpin. hydrat ..... 3 ij
M. ft. pilul. compress. No. xxiv. Sig.—One tablet ter die in emphysema.

℞. Terpin. hydrat .....gr. xcvj
Divide in capsul. amyl. No. xxiv. Sig.—One capsule ter die.

℞. Terpin. hydrat.,
Sacchari,
Gum acaciæ.....aa.....gr. xv
M. ft. pilul. No. xxx. Sig.—1 to 4 pills ter die.

℞. Terpin. hydrat.....gr. xxx
Spiritus,
Aquæ destill.,
Syr. menth. pip.....aa.... ℥ ij
M. Sig.—Three to six times daily 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

—

Terpinol.—Expectorant.

If terpin. hydrate is boiled with diluted mineral acids, terpinol is formed. $C_{20}H_{34}O$(?).

It finds its main employment as an expectorant, and here acts best in infectious diseases, as consumption, etc. It is excreted by the lungs and passes, therefore, through the whole pulmonary circulation, reaching the air cells and the finest bronchial tubes. Its effect in cases of dry cough is undoubted. It is best administered in capsules, and the dose of fifteen grains pro die should not be increased, as larger doses, without showing any better effect on the expectoration, are very apt to disturb digestion.

Digitized by Google

In acute bronchial catarrhs, where the secretion first is always sticky, it has not a good effect, and is, therefore, indicated solely in cases of chronic complaints of that character.

Prescriptions:

℞. Terpinoli,
Ammon. benzoic,
Ceræ flavæ rasp.,
Pulv. constituent.. aa ... 3 iiss
Mucil. trag., q. s. ut f. pil. No. c.

The pulv. constituens consists of a mixture of equal parts of gum acaciæ, radix altheæ and saccharum album.

℞. Terpinoli,
Sod. benzoici.....aa.....gr. iss
Sacch. albi.....gr. viiiss

Doses tales x ad. capsul. amyl. Sig.—1 capsule every hour to two.

℞. Terpinoli.....gr. iss
Ol. olivæ .....gr. ivss

Ad. capsul. gelatinos. Dent. tales No. c. Sig.—1 to 2 capsules every two hours.

—

Menthol.—Antiseptic and anæsthetic.

If peppermint is distilled with steam an ethereal oil is obtained, known as oil of peppermint. This contains a fluid with oxygen, called menthon, and a solid body, which has received the name of camphor of peppermint, or menthol.

Formerly menthol appeared in the market in the shape of camphor, while at present it is offered in the shape of crystals, which are colorless, have a strong odor of peppermint, and a cooling, aromatic taste, though some varieties leave behind a decidedly bitter taste.

In Japan and China, menthol has been an important article for centuries past, but its introduction into our pharmacopœas is recent.

Internally it is used but rarely, though it might find application as an antispasmodic and analgesic as the common camphor. It reappears in the urine as mentholglycuronic acid. It is, however, mainly employed

Externally, where it is used as an analgesic in toothache, in migraine and neuralgias. It may also be applied as a plaster. In all those cases it acts as a local anæsthetic and irritant.

Like the common camphor, menthol becomes fluid when mixed with chloral. Such a menthol—chloral—liniment has a splendid effect in toothache.

Menthol sticks, similar to those of nitrate of silver, also are in the market, and form a very useful remedy for local applications. They are obtained either by cold pressure, or by melting and pouring into special forms. Wyeth & Bro. manufacture such, kept in a neat metallic capsule, and provided with a handle, ready for local application in headache, etc. They are sold at the low price of 25 cents.

—

Apiolum Album Crystallisatum.—Parsley-camphor. Used especially in France as a substitute for quinine and in dysmenorrhœa.

The fruit of parsley contains beside a glysocide, apiin, an ethereal oil, and the latter consists of a terpen, not yet investigated, and a camphor, or apiol. $C_{12}H_{13}O_4$.

Apiol forms long white needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and in fatty and ethereal oils.

Internally it is administered in intermittent fever, and in cases of difficult or painful or absent menstruation, in doses of from 2 to 4 grains. Large doses, as from 30 to 60 grains, produce symptoms of intoxication similar to those observed after toxic doses of quinine.

The apiol here mentioned must not be mistaken for the oily fluid called apiol, and formerly much used. It is, therefore, better always to designate the white crystallized apiol, as the other is an impure preparation.

Prescriptions:

℞. Ext. ergot fluid.....♏ v
Apiol. alb. cryst.....gr. ij

M. d., ad. capsul. gelatin. Sig.—1 to 2 capsules ter die in dysmenorrhœa.

℞. Apiol. alb. cryst.....gr. xxxvj
Vini rubri gallici.....℥ vj

M. Sig.—A tablespoonful three times daily.

℞. Apiol. alb. cryst.....3 ij
Alcohol .....3 j
Spiritus Hoffman.....ad. ℥ ij

M. Sig.—30 drops on sugar ter die in chronic intermittent fever.

Keep thoroughly posted by reading each number of the SUMMARY.

Digitized by Google

Original Communications.

Brief and practical articles *short* and *pithy* reports of interesting cases in practice, new methods and new remedies as applicable in the treatment of diseases are solicited from the profession for this department.

Articles intended for the SUMMARY must be contributed to it exclusively. The Editor is not responsible for the views of any contributors.

Write *only on one* side of the paper.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL NOTES AND EXPERIENCES.

[CONCLUDED.]

Dr. Goss struck the keynote when he determined the use of these remedies in heart affections. (He spoke of collinsonia at the same time as a remedy to give relief in valvular diseases of the heart.) This was as far back as 1877 or 1878, the time I got these notes from among his writings in journals. Whether or not he understood as much about cactus and collinsonia then as is known now I do not know; but it appears to me that very little knowledge has been added since that time as regards the action of these remedies. I do think, however, that the idea of giving remedies of this class dosimetrically has been a step in advance. It is, I believe, both theoretically and practically true that if we require to energize one set or system of nerves and lower the other at the same time, we have the choice of two modes of procedure: First, give a ganglionic excitor and a spinal excitor together, or alternately (I prefer the latter mode), with a general sedative; or, second, give a general sedative by itself until its effect is had, then proceed with an excitor motor of the spinal until cured. Of course *special* and *general* stimulants or incitants may become necessary as symptomatic remedies, examples of which are the antizymotics, antisyphilitics, antiperiodics, antacids, correctives, etc., etc. Some physicians prefer one mode, and others prefer the other. I find both effectual, and sometimes I employ one, sometimes the other.

Whilst aconite and cactus are both depressors of the ganglionic when in excess —elements of which are diminished blood at the brain, with diminished secretions, anæmia, fever, unsteady gait, etc., (see SUMMARY for May)—the latter seems to energize the concentric muscular fibres of the heart, or at least in some way to control them, thereby aiding the regularity of their action, while on the other hand aconite seems to control all the muscular fibres together at once. The action of the concentric is to lessen calibre, and hence volume, whilst the longitudinal fibres open and increase volume wherever exercised, whether in the heart arteries or bowels, throughout the entire viscera. See the different applications, physiological and therapeutical, of the two classes of remedies—ganglionic or sympathetic and cerebro-spinal vasomotors.

The cactenin, therefore, lessens the action of the concentric fibres of the heart by depressing their motor centres. This, therefore, gives regularity and force to the heart's action, and thereby prevents regurgitation of blood, hence cactus or its glucoside, cactenin, is, so far as known, a depressor of ganglionic energy—an important point to keep in mind. Whilst the concentric fibres of the heart are energized by the cerebro-vasomotors or ganglionic, the pneumogastric has another office. The pneumogastric, as is well known, is called vagus, from the Latin *vago*, to wander—the wandering pair. It is inhibitory of the heart, but the spinal accessory filaments which accompany it are the true energizers of the heart. The splanchnic is called inhibitory of the intestines. The oblique and longitudinal fibers of the stomach are energized by the spinal accessory.

Fright causes ganglionic tension, increases circulation, lessens volume, causes relative ganglionic excess, as in cholera from fright, causing the man to drop his head, the dog to drop his tail between his legs. What is the best remedy for this condition of things caused by fright? Give a ganglionic depressor and a spinal excitor together as the quickest remedy; as a prophylactic, strychnia arseniate, veratrine, monobromated camphor, cactenin, capsicum—one granule of each together every half hour, hour or two hours, until better, then less frequently until cured. A small glass of claret or brandy may be given also; give thin soups; on going to bed a dose of these should always be given. Dr. Burggraeve recommends on going to bed at night strychnia arseniate,

Digitized by Google

digitaline and aconitine — three granules of each (dosimetry) to be taken together to repair the losses of the day, and to regulate the nervous and valvular systems.

Here we have ganglionic and cerebro-spinal remedies given together—the first to depress the ganglionic, the second to increase the spinal activity. He also recommends a teaspoonful of the seidlitz salts in a glass of water before breakfast, "to refresh the intestines and cleanse them of fermentisable matter," a grand idea. "Good hours must be kept and lively, agreeable society, but crowded rooms should (must) be avoided." The clothes worn should be warm but light, and in the morning a sponge bath is recommended. The apartments should be well ventilated, without draughts, and in and about the room may be hung cloths saturated with bromo-chloralum, a mixture in equal proportions of turpentine, oil of spearmint or corn-mint; or both in equal portions; then about ten or fifteen drops of this in a pail of water to be used for wetting cloths to be hung in the sleeping apartments. Listerine is useful for the same purpose, and can be purchased from the druggists; Platt's Chlorides also.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF A CONFIRMED CASE OF CHOLERA.

I quote here from Dr. Burggraeve, a man of large experience. In confirmed cases of cholera the patient must be at once undressed, and after being rubbed briskly with a glove (*gant Anglais*) and camphorated spirit, he must be *packed* before a good fire, in a blanket steeped in turpentine-water, and covered with a dry blanket. While he thus lies like a mummy a small piece of ice from time to time may be placed in his mouth to calm the thirst. If there be a Bunsen battery in the house it may be used for making electric friction, one of the electrodes being placed successively on the vertebral column, whilst the other is passed along the nerve courses, from the centre to the periphery, and vice versa to restore nervous circulation. This operation can be done through the covering without removing it. As soon as reaction occurs—that is, when heat is restored to the skin—it will be kept up by giving every half hour one granule of arseniate of strychnine and one granule of bromated camphor, until the cramps have entirely ceased. If the thermometer placed in the arm-pit for five minutes marks more than 104, we should give every quarter of an hour one granule of aconitine and one granule of digitaline, with or without the granules of strychnine and bromated camphor, according as the patient is more or less prostrated. The temperature of the patient must be taken from time to time. If the heat comes down to 100 or 101 deg., it is a sign that the reaction is over. The patient will then be taken out of the packing, dried rapidly before a good fire, dressed in warm linen, and placed in a bed lightly but warmly, covered with an eiderdown quilt; and he will be given teaspoonfuls of punch or hot wine, with a granule of arseniate of strychnine and one of arseniate of quinine each time, in order to prevent another attack. This treatment will be continued for a few days, with at the rate of six or eight granules of each of these alkaloids per diem given both together. The patient must be judiciously fed, prudently and gradually. (*Journal of Medicine and Dosimetric Therapeutics.*)—"New Practical Guide to Dosimetric Therpeutics," by Dr. Burggraeve.

I have an idea that cactenin, capsicum, veratrine, camphor, cupricum aceticum, arsenicum and glonoin would do good in the collapse. Veratrine is indicated if the patient becomes worse with pain, vomiting and purging, and if the cramps are worse cupricum aceticum may be administered, but only in minute doses. When there is more danger from general depression than from the discharges, arsenicum should be administered in soluble dosimetric granules or tablets, one-thousandth to five-hundreth of a grain, thoroughly triturated, may be given every quarter, half or one hour until reaction commences. Brandy may be of use by enemata or hypodermatically. Hydrocyanic acid, in small doses frequently repeated, has been used with repeated success in the most profound collapse. Probably nitroglycerine would be better here in 1-250 gr. doses in granules or tablets, repeated every ten, fifteen or twenty minutes for a short time. I have used a part of the above treatment in cramps, diarrhea and extreme debility

Digitized by Google

thereof with success. I used, in cases of genuine cholera in 1866, the veratrum, morphia and camphor treatment, with brandy and with enemata of capsicum, brandy and nourishment of animal broths per rectum, with success, even in cases of extreme collapse.

Dr. B. L. Hill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849 and 1850, and in Northern Ohio, in 1854, states that he treated Asiatic cholera in its early stages, giving tincture of veratrum album, small doses, about twice as often as evacuations occurred, with good success; but he says that if unsuccessful in a few doses of this, he immediately combines or alternates with it camphor tr., in drop doses once in five minutes for an hour or more, and, as the symptoms abate, once in ten, fifteen or twenty minutes for six or eight hours. This was given in a teaspoonful of cold water—ice-water if at hand. Then after the patient became quiet and easy, great care as to nursing and feeding was observed. If, however, the patient became worse with vomiting, thirst and burning in the stomach, he then gave ipecac and arsenicum in alternation as often as the vomiting occurred, and the veratrum between the other two as often as every ten to fifteen minutes, and at longer intervals when the disease was slow in its progress. He gave in the early stages, also when the diarrhea was of an explosive character, secale cornutum, and for the cramp veratrum and cupricum, alternately. But if the disease was ushered in with cramps alone, "camphor alone" was the "great remedy."

Charcoal has been recommended, with what effect I am unable to state, being without any experience in, or authority for its use. I have used the arseniate of copper with good success in cramps and diarrhea, such as frequently occurs in this climate; so, also, I have used colocynth, dioscorea, or dioscorein. Dioscorein in bilious colic especially is very sure to afford relief.

W. C. BUCKLEY, M. D.
723 Berks St., Philadelphia.

We want short, practical articles, therapeutic notes, favorite prescriptions, or notes and queries for publication in the SUMMARY.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ARTERIAL HEMORRHAGE.

The loss of blood from a divided artery of considerable diameter is rapid, the shock follows more quickly, and mortal syncope more often supervenes than from the loss of the same volume of the circulatory-current of a vein. Arterial hemorrhage is more fatal in a child, or in the adult male, than in the female. One of the greatest dangers which we have to face in all operations which entail the division of the tissues is hemorrhage. When we secure an asceptic wound and can efficiently subdue blood-escape in very large quantities, more than half the battle is fought. Hence when we go into active action, as it were, if we are well armed with a practical knowledge of anatomy, and all the most efficient facilities for effecting hemostasis, the chances are we will secure good operative results in most cases.

The effectual suppression of arterial hemorrhage is dependent on two sources. The first is inherent to the vessels and the circulation and may be regarded as automatic; and without this all our efforts are futile. These are (a) the heart's action, (b) the contraction and retraction of the divided orifices of the vessels, and (c) the coagulation of the blood. Hence moderate syncope is salutary. Retraction itself is a most salutary provision, and suffices of itself, with moderate pressure, in hemorrhage from the arterioles and smaller branches, which, for their size, contain considerable non-striped and yellow, elastic tissue. The crassamentum. Nature's plug, plays the most important role of all.

Of artificial means, pressure occupies the first place. Firm pressure alone will succeed in subduing bleeding, through an incision, employing sponge charpie or gauze for packing.

Torsion and acupressure—the former as a method which dispenses with ligatures, and the latter for those vessels deep-seated and inaccessible — have each been employed, and in properly selected cases serve an invaluable purpose. The Esmarch bandage has rendered operations on the extremities more bloodless; but it is an agent of great power which, if not judiciously employed, may work incalculable injury.

Digitized by Google

Some years ago I published a brochure on "The Temporary Transfixion Ligature." (*International Journal of Surgery*, January, 1889, and Transactions of New York State Medical Association, 1888.) By this device I showed how, in the event of a sudden or uncontrollable hemorrhage from any of the peripheral arteries, in an emergency, or without ample facilities or assistance, one with a long needle and ligature might in an instant secure arrest of circulation in any of the large arteries, and instanced the femoral and common carotid, which I had closed safely by this simple expedient. Wyeth's skewers and Senn's elastic tubing are applied on precisely the same principal, but they are more complicated and require experimentation on the cadaver before they can be safely utilized on man.

In modern times it has been commonly the custom to close in all the vessels which have been divided in a wound, and, with an absorbable ligature, to secure the arteries. This is an excellent plan with small vessels, but when main trunks are so buried it is well that a multiple reef-knot be employed, for the single ligature may disintegrate or become resorbed before permanent consolidation of the knot and definite reclusion has been effected. Whatever means we employ, let us be assured in all cases that bleeding has been completely arrested before we leave our patient. Secondary hemorage is o ten a very grave accident. On this subject something will be said later.

THOMAS H. MANLEY, M. D.

New York.

FAILURE RECORDED—OPINION WANTED.

About the middle of August last, a gentleman 64 years of age, and weighing 225 pounds, came to my office in a terribly nervous condition, stating that he was trying to quit the morphine habit, and desired me to give him something to brace up his nervo s system. He had contracted the habit six years ago, when a mining accident made it necessary to amputate his right leg through the fleshy part of the calf. He was left with one of those "painful stumps," and it was for relief from this pain that the morphia was first prescribed by his physician, and afterward continued by the patient. He stated that he had been in the habit of using fifteen grains of the drug in twenty-four hours, but had gradually reduced the amount to one-half grain.

I prescribed Celerina with syrup hypophos. comp., three times a day, with Peacock's Bromides, in teaspoonful doses every two hours when very nervous. This prescription was continued four days, when Papine was substituted for the morphia, and chloride of gold and sodium in one-sixteenth grain dose before each meal, and elix. quin., ferri and strych., in one teaspoonful doses one hour after each meal, was substituted for the previous tonic. The Papine was gradually discontinued and the dose of bromides gradually increased. Patient did not sleep well, especially at night, but generally got five or six hours sleep in each twenty-four. Was sometimes a little flighty when awake, and very despondent. There was slight diarrhea; urine offensive and heavily loaded with phosphates; no albumen and no sugar. Thus far the appetite has been fairly good. There was no complaints of pain except in the amputated limb.

Four days after the Papine had been discontinued the patient declared he had no desire for the morphia, and felt that he should never want it again. He seemed more rational and rested better, and it was thought the hardest part of the battle had been fought. The tonic and alterative treatment was continued. I should have said that when the Papine was discontinued the following prescription was substituted for the bromides previously prescribed:

℞. Pot. bromide,
Sod. bromide.....aa..... ʒ ss
Chlor. hydrate..... 3 ij
Aquæ destillat., q. s....ad. ʒ iij

M. Sig.—Give 1 teaspoonful every two hours when patient is restless.

For the somnolence, which was at no time extreme, sulfonal, even in forty-grain doses, had no appreciable effect.

At this juncture, when success seemed to be assured, came three excessively hot and sultry days, on the last of which my patient became utterly prostrated in both body and mind, even voiding fæces and urine unconsciously. There was no eleva-

Digitized by Google

tion of temperature. The pupils were not strongly contracted, and the conjunctiva only moderately injected. Pulse full and regular. Mouth became quite sore, but with no indications of salivation. Skin was dry, but not harsh. Stimulants were used freely, both by the mouth and rectum. Their first effect seemed to be to increase the restlessness, while ultimately they increased the stupor. Mustard was persistently applied to the back of the head and neck; digitalis used to increase the action of the kidneys, and pot. chlor. with mucilage for the stomatitis. As the patient persistently refused to take food, nourishment was mostly given per enema.

On the second day of the prostration above referred to, a hypodermic of one-eighth grain of morph. sulph., and one-sixty-fourth grain of atrophia sulph., seemed to quiet the patient slightly, but had no other appreciable effect. During most of this time the patient when aroused seemed to answer questions quite rationally, though he could not articulate distinctly. In spite of all we could do, the patient remained eight days in this condition, and died comatose on the ninth day of September.

I have thus minutely recorded the particulars of a failure in order to solicit professional opinions as to the direct cause of death in this particular case, the various causes of death in the treatment of the morphia and whiskey habits, and the best method of treating the complications that may arise in the progress of these cases.

J. W. LOCKHART.

St. John, Wash.

OPIUM HABIT.

In the pages of the September number of the SUMMARY I read with sympathy the appeal of Dr. Ludrick, of Grove, Texas, asking for assistance in the treatment of one of those poor unfortunate of God's creatures, a patient addicted to the habitual use of opium. I say with sympathy, because my experience has taught me something of the perplexities and vexations that confront a physician who has to encounter such patients.

First, when a man has adopted this habit he rapidly loses all respect for the truth, and in many instances his moral conduct is under no control. It is almost impossible to know whether your patient is obedient to your directions or not, especially in the gradual reduction plan, unless the patient be under your constant supervision. Doctor, plainly speaking, they will lie to you about it; they will vow most sincerely that they have had none save what you gave them, and in many instances, at the same moment, were strict search made, hidden somewhere in their apparel would be found the treasured surplus.

I once had a case, a female, who would shed tears copiously (enough to have touched a heart of stone), and declare she had taken naught but what I gave her. No improvement seemed to appear. At last, despite her most pitiable appearance and former veracity, I secretly employed the nurse to watch her. My nurse informed me next morning that the ruffles of her lady's dress were filled with white powders. Her store of morphia was of course removed, and my patient began to yield to treatment.

Therefore, the first thing I deem of importance in the treatment is to assure yourself that the patient has no opiate save what you give him. Secure a trusty nurse who will not permit him to have it, and never credit the veracity of the patient upon the subject. Make an impression upon the patient that you can and will cure the habit; thus gain his confidence, and he will think it but right that he should have a nurse to look after him.

Secondly, opium, on account of its chemical complexity and the marked difference existing between its various parts, would require many pages to study the individual organs affected by its use and different forms. But in this article we will consider that for some cause some form of an opiate has been habitually adopted, and that there is (as is usually the case where there has been a long continued use of opium,) a loss of will power, the result of a benumbing of some brain centre. Further, the appetite has become impaired, the appearance of food is more or less disgusting. The secretions of mucus and of the special glandular apparatus of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is lessened, and hence

Digitized by Google

the digestion and peristaltic movements are less active; the excretions are more or less locked up, the breath offensive, the skin muddy, and the intestines lose their tonus, and in general it appears from the features of the opium habitue that there is a great demand for a tonic—not especially a blood tonic, for anæmia is not so often present, but a bitter tonic, an appetizer, a stimulant to the secreting organs and membranes; and at the same time there appears an urgent demand for the nerve centres. And thus viewing and drawing a conclusion from the above combination, I formulated a recipe which has very gratifyingly relieved several cases for me, one of especially long duration and much trouble. The treatment was conducted in the following manner. A pint bottle was filled in the presence of the patient with water. To this was added sufficient morphine sulph. for each teaspoonful to represent the dose usually taken by the patient. To this pint was also added quinine sulph., 3 vj; tincture nux vomica, 3 ij, and the bottle labelled No. 1. Bottle No. 2 was then prepared — water, Oj; quinine, 3 j; and each time a teaspoonful was taken from bottle No. 1, a teaspoonful of No. 2 was added to it, thus keeping No 1 full all the time. Thus the diminution of the opiate is so gradual that the system does not feel the loss, and the increase of the bitter tonic is so small as not to overtax the already sensitive stomach, and yet it counter-balances the loss of the accustomed opiate. When No. 2 has been emptied into No. 1 the treatment, if desired, may be furthered by the addition of cold water, thus diminishing the opiate. I hope this may prove beneficial.

ARTHUR O. JONES, M. D.
Roger's Store, N. C.

THE GATES LEFT OPEN.

Since the germ theory of disease has become pretty well established we are beginning to see the importance of keeping the gates closed. Organs, appendages and secretions that once were thought to be of no vital importance are now known to be essential to health. The doctrine believed some years ago that no disease germ could pass through a stomach well supplied with healthy digestive juices and live, was severely criticized at the time, and each repetitition of it has excited more or less comment. It is gratifying to note that authors have modified their tones considerably. Among the latest discoveries is that the mucus secretions of the nose are most efficient germicides. Heretofore these secretions have been regarded in the normal state as nothing more than moisture to prevent the membranes of the nasal passages from becoming dry. Incidentally they serve to collect particles of dust from the air, thus keeping them out of the lungs. Even with this as a basis, it is a wonder that certain throat and lung diseases were not found to be due to the impairment of these membranes.

Wurtz and Lemoyere, of Paris, claim the credit of discovering these germicidal properties of these simple and seemingly useless secretions. There is some satisfaction in knowing that we are not entirely and hopelessly at the mercy of any officious bacilli that happens to be roaming around. It appears that our organism defends itself against these forms of infection by different means, and especially by the mucus that is always on the surface of the epithelium or superficial cell tissue of all the mucous membranes. This mucus is in every case bactericidal, and the mucus of the nose particularly has bactericidal action on certain microbes. To anthrax, or the germ of carbuncle, it is especially fatal, as three hours contact at 38 deg. centigrade with the bacilli and spores of this disease was enough to destroy them. It is found that the greater number of microbes are equally susceptible to the action of animal mucus.

The air we breathe is freed in the upper air passages, and especially in the nasal cavities, of most of the solid particles it holds suspended, especially the microbes. These microbes, with their spores falling on the mucous surface, would multiply there if it were a favorable neighborhood for them, and in view of the number of these germs it would be an almost perpetually increasing source of infection. However, thanks to the bactercidal action of the mucus of the nose, it not only acts as a mechanical bar for particles floating in the air we breathe, but its decisive action is

Digitized by Google

more direct, as it hinders or destroys the vitality of a large number of bacteria.

The facts are that nature has provided gates for the protection of the vital organs against the influx of dust, microbes and poisonous vapors. Were it not for the antiseptic properties of the mucus secreted by the exposed membranes, and probably of those anterior, one could not breathe the atmosphere of a crowded room or a filthy street and live. You may have been surprised sometimes at the good health of scavengers, dump tenders, and inhabitants of polluted quarters. Nature has provided in the air passages and in the lungs most powerful germicides and antiseptics. We are just beginning to find it out at this late day.

R. L. PATTERSON, M. D.

Bridgeville, Pa.

"NEUROTIC" ELEMENT—A REVIEW.

Boundary lines between expressions or symptoms of disease cannot be drawn with the exactness with which a post-and-rail fence separates a wheat field from a bush pasture. The more disease is restudied the more of unity in its conditions will be discerned.

The intimate relations between nervous functions and vital processes render it impossible to separate their interdependency in either health or disease. The groundwork of their integrity resides in the blood, its quality of æration and degree of sanitary function.

Pain is the voice of disordered action. But of late I have not wasted time in trying to conjecture what proportion of suffering in any case was due to merely neurotic sensibility, and what to lithic, gouty or rheumatic evolution; because the rheumatic and the neurotic conditions overlap, are co-related, springing together from the subsoil of anæmic poverty of blood and over-pressure or infiltration of non-oxydized or toxic debris, which degrade the nutrtition.

The usual vibrations of the strings of the violin are responsive to variations of the friction of the rosined bow. In these pages and in my cases I habitually refer general symptoms of pain and soreness rather to rheumatic irritation than to neurotic æsthesia, for the reason that the latter is essentially involved in the former condition, and both could not naturally exist without a yet previous cause in the environment. To assume in pathology that an auto-neurotic sensibility induces hepatitis, gastritis, pleurodynia, asthma or angina would seem like describing a hypothenuse without a connecting base. But a contention whether rheumatic irritation, dyspepsia, chorea, or the other disorders just named, are resultants of hypersensitive nerve function or impressiveness, or whether this neurotic element was developed through rheumatic clog and malnutrition, has as little practical profit as would a contention whether one should approach on the right side or left side of a bramble to pluck it. It is the bramble which needs to be pulled, not its thorns clipped. Antilithic, antiseptic, tonic medication in conjunction with good diet and fresh air usually eradicate the trouble, and aggressive symptoms vanish together—because the conditions were bound together by depressed nutrition and malæration.

As recent example of cavalier enunciation regarding the implied caprice of varied nervous disorders, I may refer to the Harveian Lectures on Common Neuroses, by Dr. Goodhart, of Guy's Hospital, London, and published last year, 1892, for the American reader. To treat from professional view, as of moderate account through erroneous nervous habit, numerous severe afflictions which hedge life and comfort in many fellow beings through air-poisoned environment, should merit very limited imitation in this country. Insomnia, for instance, though admitting it is a manifestation of nervous fatigue and breakdown, he says is "a vice of the nervous system"—an "expectation" of habit of the patient, who "tosses about and arises in the morning in dilapidated condition. This is unpleasant," he concludes, "but what does it matter?"

I would reply it matters a great deal unless the door of relief can be found. Whence did the afflicted nervous system acquire its disturbing "vice"? Why are the *nights* so uncomfortable and unrefreshing? Insomnia, except where cases are under the harrow of mental worries, demonstrates the fact of perverted nutrition during sleeping hours—of nervous depres-

Digitized by Google

sion and irritation through the environment of unsatisfying house-air sweeping the lungs till morning's return—of nature's loss of recuperation and repose through which the vital economies are subsidized.

My criticism applies also to the following nervous disorders which the distinguished lecturer captiously "jotted down" as due to perverted habit, but without offering any rational explanation or remedy: "Headache, pain in back of head, depression at top of head, sensation of going out of one's mind, clouds of depression, pins-and-needles and numbness of victims who die daily in anticipation of paralysis, fainting fits, localized pains due to morbid sensation, lassitudes, simple fatigue or continued sense of weariness." The studies of this author were evidently made in London, where, as already seen, the breathing-air indoors and out being peculiarly vitiated, his cases were under the bondage of systemic clog and dejection.

Not perceiving the source of the physical affliction, the lecturer speaks of "the time-honored fits of the blues" as "persistency of the idea with which patients are possessed." Because no true remedy occurs to him for "people who are always in pain and who have no disease" which he can define, he says: "I have come to the conclusion that there are some people in whom the ordinary processes of life are conducted with pain, and yet without organic disease.' But, then, what about the functional disorders laboriously performed, because of morbid material and deranging impress day and night where the natural processes are deprived of vital needs? All the "nuroses" cited above, as also most others, might have been dispelled through the nervous and functional reconstruction which life in normal pure air, indoors and out, would have afforded in a few months.

Cases of women with pains "like colic, or violent pain in side that is referred to the heart," our author also places among the neurotics, though the attacks "are followed by a state of complete exhaustion;" but which he considers of light account, and says "there is no danger in these cases." Usually these cases are suffering the pain and prostration of unusual poisoning from fuel gases, or a gas-storm precipitated by a wind-gale or dank atmosphere. Or the patient has been too much about the stove or fire. Sometimes in these cases the urine will be dark, strong and burning—not always. For many years I have attributed to such cases a rheumatic phase of mal-æration; always treat them as such with antilithics, antiseptics, analgesics and tonics with prompt relief—but never failing to have the patient obtain the aid of fresh air. I believe it due every such case to recognize the very important fact that though the heart is seldom organically crippled, it will often suffer functionally by reason of the acrid elements carried in the blood which is not normally ærated and oxidized.

"Emaciation — nervous exhaustion, is capable of producing extreme wasting, quite apart from the existence of any disease," continues Dr. G. Then what causes said emaciation? He does not hint that his cases were starved for food. Let me reply that whatever caused the "nervous exhaustion" caused malnutrition and emaciation, because it caused non-oxygenation and non-elimination of wornout material.

Another "neurosis" on which stress is laid is "sneezing and nose running" in the morning, together with "headaches and noises in the ears." Some cases "were asthmatic," others attacks of "colds" in head, nose, throat, most annoying in mornings. These cases he thinks are "allied to hay-fever," or remind him "of the suddenness of the explosion of a nervous discharge!"—an extraordinary conclusion.

Since this class of attacks is limited to disorders of the respiratory tissues, attained their crisis by rising-time in the morning, the paroxysms abating "as the morning wears on," it should be conclusive that the house-air or sleeping room-air during the night had accomplished the damage which the freshened air of the returning day alleviated. The only neurotic element was the nerve-lesion sustained by inhaling corrosive house air during the night.

"Clergyman's sore throat" he also classifies among the common neuroses, facetiously animadverting: "It is a disease of the lack-lustre man—the kind, after very modest exertion of reading the prayers, they were somehow used up, and virtue had gone out of them—they will go in for

Digitized by Google

anything we advise them, and it is marvellous to me how docile, not to say imbecile, some of these patients are in abdicating all the seat of their reason." Such is the self-flattered picture the London doctor draws of the English clergyman of nervous type—but unjustly.

It is not witty to be priggish. We see something of "clergyman's sore throat" in America among American ministers, and a minute's analysis will reveal a truer phase of the vocal and constitutional infirmity which afflicts many public speakers of delicate mould. Besides the tainted house-air that ministers must often inhale among the sick they visit, and in many calls among parishioners generally, and perchance also in their own homes and studies, the severe vocal and lung efforts of clergymen and other indoor speakers are spent in the poisoned air of crowds and poorly ventilated meeting-rooms. It is the breath-festered and gaseous environment from bad heating, in which many ministers, lecturers, teachers, pleaders at the bar, must sustain their special exertions that wears out their irritated throats and relaxed nervous energies—it is not the work itself.

"Catching colds" our English author yet adds to his list of untenable neuroses in these words: "Colds, or rather a tendency thereto, are due to a neurotic susceptibility in almost all cases," and attributes the repeated attacks to changes of temperature and loss of accommodative power of the surface of the body. Of all masked errors blinding the eyes and leading the masses astray, I would that my American brethren cast aside this ancient cloak for ignorance. Changes of temperature in themselves are least responsible for the succession of unexpected "colds" so many persons are supposed to suffer, even betimes in warm and pleasant weather.

It would argue a sorry state of the blood if headache, languor and pains, inflammation of the nostrils and throat, are so readily set up from some trifling contact of cooler or cold air with the person clad in its customary manner. People who shrink from the waft of a zephyr in their rooms or in a church audience, go from the hot city to the seashore, and sit for hours on the beach facing a stiff sea-air wind without harm or thought of "catching cold." Pure air does not inflame the respiratory tissues nor produce nervous depression by its contact. Much of the chilliness of ordinary "colds" is experienced indoors and in warm rooms. Chilliness means a loss of oxygenation and natural heat-making in the body, resulting, not from change of weather, but from inhaling poor air. In most cases these "colds" are attacks of temporary poisoning from having breathed too much vitiated house-air; they are not a neurosis. Vascular congestion, coryza, inflamed throat, are not neurotic susceptibility; they are local lesions from local and systemic irritants.

This rational hypothesis is based, of course, on general principles, not on individualized cases. Here is a common instance of "catching cold" situations: Yesterday—warm, cloudy. In evening—warm rain, close, mucky, summer heat. In night—rain ceased, wind sprang up from north, blew till daylight, temperature fell 15 degrees, in house and out seems like autumn. Of course, persons of common sense put on warmer clothing, as suits the change; yet some will have "colds." But what has occurred? In air over towns and cities there is always a stratum of carbon and fuel-gases. The wetness of air held these gases down nearer the ground, condensed and intensified their effects in the breathing-air, reducing its elasticity, refreshment and energy. The ensuing winds drove the gases back into houses and through windows into sleeping rooms. Before morning, even while sleeping, many unconsciously sustained toxic dosage of the depressants in the breathing-air, and rose in the grasp of general symptoms of a "fresh cold." Those who stir about outdoors, will not fare as uncomfortably as will those who sit about the fires and close rooms with snuffles, dizziness, headache and cough.

Perplexed for a reason for recurring colds, our author says they "are the products of civilization;" evolved through "enfeebled nervous tone—out of the trivial ills and sensations by giving way to them instead of learning to bear them." Every priest to his faith; but as to "colds" being fictitious "products of civilization," I hold that the continuous "catching colds," and also the "enfeebled nervous tone" or neuroses, are caused through the

Digitized by Google

same means—the tremendously increased modes of civilization for poisoning the breathing-air of population.

GEO. B. H. SWAYZE, M. D.
1726 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

NOTES FROM PRACTICE.

At a late meeting of the New Haven Medical Society, Dr. F. Bacon, late Professor of Surgery in Yale University, said that the appendix was not always the cause of abscess in the right iliac region, but that there existed a tendency to abscess in that region from some unknown cause. Dr. Storrs, of Hartford, said to the writer that, as far as his observation went, appendicitis was on the increase, and that he attributed it largely to riding bicycles, and that he had cases which he traced to this course.

Dr. M. C. White, Professor in the Medical Department of Yale, says that in an obstinate case of eczema of the anus, which resisted all treatment, in which there was intense itching, with profuse watery discharge, keeping the patient awake at night, he made a microscopical examination and found micrococci, and then went about to treat the case upon the principles for the destruction of those organisms. He at first used a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate with success in ameliorating the symptoms, but not being able to cure the disease, He said that in another case he would use a solution of five grains to the ounce, dissolved in alcohol. Although that might blister the skin it would cure the disease. In the case spoken of he succeeded in curing the case with a strong solution without detriment to the patient.

In a case of my own, suffering from cancrum oris affecting the tongue, the lips and the cheeks, which were studded with little ulcers, and also a sponginess of the gums, which were very tender, in a child two years old, I prescribed a purge of calomel. Painted over the ulcers with a mixture of glycerine 6 parts, and tinct. of iron 2 parts, three times a day. Got the child to wash out its mouth with a mixture of one teaspoonful of listerine to a tumblerful of weak gum arabic water, once in two or three hours. Internally I gave the child the following mixture:

℞. Corrosive sublimate....gr. 1-10
Tr. ferri muriat.....gtt. xl
Syr. simplex, q. s..... ʒ iij

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two hours—with great improvement. The submaxillary glands were much swollen, and I was afraid of diphtheria. There was great improvement in three days.

Believing that this child was suffering from chronic malarial poisoning, on the fourth day I gave it quinine, three times a day. In uræmic poisoning the odor of the watery vomit, of the perspiration and of the breath are characteristic, even in mild cases, and I can detect the odor as soon as I enter the room. I would like to hear evidence on this point from some of my medical friends. The poison of uræmia in an attack seems to concentrate itself upon one particular brain centre, affecting either the heart with great cardiac distress; or the lungs, producing uræmic asthma; or upon the brain, inducing profound coma. In uræmic asthma there is apt to be cyanosis. A hypodermic of atropine gr. 1-60, and morph. sulph. gr. ¼, is very useful in the latter case.

WM. V. WILSON, M. D.
West Haven, Conn.

THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

The writer has a case of refracture of the right radius in the upper third. The splints were removed the fifth week. The patient, a boy six years of age, in running and looking backward fell, inflicting a second injury. Both times the parts were secured in a long dorsal and short palsuar splint, and now—nearly four weeks after the second injury—the parts are quite firmly united, promotion quite good, supination a little limited, but both functions will be perfect. This is another among a multitude of illustrations of the wonderful recuperative power of the healthy human organism.

Every day persons approach the physician with complaints of foreign bodies in the eye. He must therefore evert lids and scrutinize every part in the field of vision, and make sure nothing escapes his observation, lest the case go to another and he find something to your discomfiture. Such cases should be assured that engorgement

Digitized by Google

of the vessels of conjunctiva leave the feeling of a foreign body between the ball of the eye and the lid. A few drops of a weak solution of cocaine and compresses dipped in hot water relieve and clear up these cases.

For many cases of toothache, a crystal of menthol in aching cavities affords instant relief.

In primipara, where the head has traversed the sacro-coccygeal curve and reached the perineum, and quinine has been given to increase uterine energy without apparent effect, the author has found steady, gentle pressure on the perineum of great advantage. It may have to be persevered in for possibly an hour, but the result will richly reward the operator, and dispense with the application of forceps where that procedure is not desirable.

To meet an anticipated attack of mastitis, use specific tincture of phytolacca in five fluid ounces of aquæ cinnamomi, of which give a teaspoonful every one or two hours.

Tympanites occurring in convalescence after imprudence in eating is promptly relieved by a mixture of turpentine and castor oil, a drachm or half ounce of the former to two fluid ounces of the latter.

Every case that comes to you with a remittent pulse, a history of palpitation, shortness of breath increased by exudation, uncontrollable weakness with præcardial uneasiness, will do well on cactus grandiflora. A good tincture or specific tincture should be always at hand. This will meet nearly every emergency:

℞. Specific tinct. cactus grand., (flowers).....gtt. 30 or 60
Aquæ..... ℥ v

Sol. Teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, half hour or hour.

There has recently prevailed in this country a grave type of dysentery, mostly patients over 60 years of age, who soon become typhoid, and discharges from the bowels early disclose the gangrenous odor conclusive of disorganization of bowels. In one of these cases there was copious hemorrhage. Copper arsenite promptly controls the nausea which is present, but seems to exercise little influence over other conditions of the case. Of opiates, acetate of morphia is the most efficacious and best tolerated. One thing is certain, there must be an early resort to stimulation and alimentation. For the last purpose milk doubtless will afford the most satisfactory results. In this class of cases the physician's success will depend very much on an early resort to antiseptic washings of the bowels. Clean, warm water impregnated with listerine, a little boracic acid to which a bland astringent, as distilled hamamelis, has been added, administered two or three times a day, will in some cases accomplish more than all else.

COROLLARIES.

Quinine is the best parturifacient.

Use cactus where a heart tonic is needed.

Pulsatilla relieves nervousness.

Eryngium and apis mel. cure scalding in urination.

Solution of phenic acid is a splendid local anæsthetic.

Campho-phenique is a great healer of broken tissue.

Iodoform promotes speedy granulations.

Hot-water compresses applied to the eye is highly salutary.

Ichthyol is the best application for erysipelous and erythemic surfaces.

R. B. McCALL, M. D.

Hamersville, Ohio.

We want short, practical communications on everyday subjects for publication in the SUMMARY. Remember, short sketches of cases will take very little of your time, and that the few minutes devoted to transcribing a few notes from your case-book—if you have no case-book, then a few sketches from memory—may be of incalculable aid to some brother practitioner.

Look this copy of the SUMMARY over if not already a subscriber, and consider whether you should not be willing to patronize such a journal that furnishes you with short, practical papers from the best sources—successful modes of treatment, and not abstruse pathological theories—a national journal devoted to practical medicine only, and the organ of nothing save the medical profession.

Digitized by Google

Medical Progress.

Persistent Singultus.

Dr. H. L. Rosenberg, of Menominee, Mich., in a recent issue of the *Medical Record*, says: "On June 5, 1893, A. C. M——, aged thirty-six, consulted me about a persistent singultus which had continued for forty-eight hours. I was unable to discover the cause, as it came on in the morning immediately after rising, and continued so long as he walked about. He could not eat, as deglutition provoked the difficulty. I saw somewhere a recommendation that full doses of pilocarpin be given, and I gave him a one-third grain tablet of Wyeth's make. He was advised to go home and go to bed, which he did. Free diaphoresis occurred in a short time. He remained in bed one day, and has had no return of this distressing trouble."

Dr. P. C. Coleman, of Colorado, Texas, writes: "In consultation with two other physicians, who had been in attendance for several days, I saw patient B——, aged seventy years, but remarkably well preserved for one of his age, and had been doing manual labor regularly up to the time he was taken with hiccoughing. The various household remedies were tried without relief, when, after several days, the physicians were called. They had used faithfully the drugs usually given in this condition — musk, ether, bromides, chloral, opium, etc.—without even temporary relief. Hiccoughing continued under profound narcotism, and when I saw the patient at the expiration of the ninth day he was thoroughly exhausted, and oblivious to all surroundings. It was found upon examination that the bladder was very much distended. I introduced a catheter and drew off a large quantity of highly colored urine, when immediately hiccoughing stopped, patient resting quietly for eight or ten hours, when hiccough returned. Tongue was covered with a very thick, spongy coat, and as dry as a bone. This fact, taken in consideration with the treatment which had been used without relief, led me to conclude that the case had its origin in the stomach. I had recently read in some journal where, after all other means had failed, a case was relieved by thoroughly washing out the stomach. A stomach-tube was attached to the Allen surgical pump, and stomach thoroughly irrigated with warm water. Stomach contained no food, but a quantity of dark, tenacious mucus, with patches of separated mucous membrane, some of them as large as a finger-nail, and very much thickened. Hiccoughing did not return, and patient recovered his usual health."

The Advantages of a Physician Dispensing His Own Medicine.

This is a subject which has been discussed to a great extent, both pro and con, for a long time. The principal reasons which have been given in favor of every physician being his own druggist, may be mentioned as follows:

1. To make a physician more independent.
2. On account of the habit of substitution prevalent among certain druggists.
3. To make sure of exhibiting pure and fresh drugs.
4. To prevent refilling of prescriptions without the physician's knowledge.
5. To show his disapproval of the practice of counter prescribing and the selling of patent medicines.
6. To center the pecuniary profits upon the physician.
7. To assure cleanliness in the preparation of medicines.
8. To educate the doctors to practical pharmacy.
9. To inspire confidence in the patient.
10. To check the growing use of proprietary medicine by the profession.—*Dr. C. B. Storrs, in Med. Age.*

Typhoid Fever.

Dr. Dickey says: "To my mind the most scientific and logical way of treating typhoid fever is by the cold bath. It not only keeps the temperature within reasonable and safe limits, thereby preventing excessive oxidation and fatty degeneration of the tissues, but fortifies the nerve centres against the poison, keeps up the secretions, especially of the skin and kid-

Digitized by Google

neys, eliminating the poison and reducing the delirium to a minimum."

Headaches in Childhood.

Jules Simon recognizes seven different groups of headaches:

1. The Headaches of Growth.—They are frontal, exaggerated by work, coincident with the pains of the joints, periosteum and cardiac hypertrophy. Treatment: Muscular rest, tonics, good food, phosphate of lime, beer and malt.

2. Headaches from Mental Strain.—The children are either very intelligent and excitable, working very hard, or, on the contrary, they are those of late mental development, who have difficulty in pursuing their studies. Treatment: In the first class of cases, cessation of mental work, physical exercise of all descriptions, without fatigue, and hydrotherapy; in the second class, a moderate amount of mental and physical exercise.

3. Headaches from Digestive Disturbances.—In children who eat too often, or too much, or too rapidly, appearing in from one to three hours after a meal. Treatment: Strict regulation of diet; one of the bitter tonics before meals, warm drinks after meals; treat the constipation.

4. Nervous Headaches.—This form is easily recognized. It includes the headaches of those that are irritated by their surroundings, persons as well as circumstances; our future neurasthenics, epileptics, or hysterics. Treatment: Short douches, exercise, massage, valerian, aconite, and antipyrin for the hysterical patients; belladonna and the bromides for the epileptics. Avoid colds.

5. Rheumatic or Gouty Headaches.—These are sometimes accompanied by intense congestive phenomena simulating meningitis. They are recognized by their hereditary antecedents, by being associated with other pains—neuralgias, arthralgias, myalgias; the urine contains a great quantity of phosphates, oxalates and urates. Treatment: Moderate feeding, exercise in the open air, Russian baths and rubbing; laxatives, alkalies, salicylate of sodium in doses of from .25 to .30 gm.; tincture of colchicum, gtt. 10 to 15 daily.

6. Headaches of Anæmia and Intoxication.—In the first instance as the result of a lack of fresh air, bad hygiene; in the second, by malaria, carbon monoxide, excessive medication (iodine, opium, digitalis and belladonna). Treatment: Remove the cause.

7. Headaches Produced by Lesions of the Nerves of Special Sense.—In the eyes: chronic conjunctivitis and keratitis, to be treated locally and with large doses of quinine; troubles of refraction, like hypermetropia and astigmatism, to be relieved by proper glasses. In the nose: polypi, hypertrophy of the turbinated bones, to be treated locally. In the ear: adenoid vegetations, otitis, foreign bodies in the external auditory meatus.—*Columbus Med. Journal.*

Ichthyol.

Dr. H. A. Hare, in *Therapeutic Gazette*, says that "ichthyol is a remedy which, by comparison, is as new as cantharides is old, yet its great value in a very wide range of cases is so well recognized that it is largely used. Its use has been to a great extent practically empirical, since even now we scarcely know more of it than that it acts differently from all compounds containing sulphur. So far, it seems probable that the wonderful power of ichthyol in dispersing indurations and swellings depends upon its power of dissolving the intercellular cement substance, and so setting free newly-formed cells, so that they are readily dispersed. Whatever the explanation of its action may be, it will give good results both when applied to acute and inflammatory processes. An ichtyol dressing of twenty-five per cent. ichthyol and seventy-five per cent lanolin, in cases of erysipelas, is the best application by long odds with which I am acquainted, and in acute articular rheumatism forms the most efficient application for the relief of the heat, swelling, redness and pain. In this disease as strong an ointment as fifty per cent. is often better than one of twenty-five per cent. After it is applied, the affected part should be wrapped in patent lint heavily smeared with the same mixture. From its use in a large number of cases of acute rheuma-

Digitized by Google

tism, I have learned to regard it as a remedy almost as valuable as the salicylates. For the purpose of relieving indurated glands, as after bubo or cervical adenitis, or the limbering up of the sheaths of muscles stiffened by strain, cold, or rheumatic tendency, ichthyol has certainly a most important place. Similarly, I have frequently seen ichthyol remove obstinate skin affections either when they were dry, superficial and scaly, or when, through chronic eczema, marked subdermal induration arrested the nealing process."

Salicylate of Bismuth in Infantile Diarrhea.

Dr. Mikhnevitch, having tried the salicylate of bismuth in fifty cases of diarrhea in infants under two years of age, reports that of the number only two died (a boy of eight months with pelvic suppuration consecutive to intractable colitis, and an infant of five months, born prematurely and exceedingly sick since its birth). The following formula is recommended:

℞. Bismuthi salicylici.....gr. xxiv
Gummi arabici..... 3 j
Sacch. albi..... 3 jss
Terendo adde aq. dest..... ℥ ij
Fiat lac, tum adde aq. dest. ℥ iv

M. Sig.—The bottle to be kept in cold water or ice, and to be shaken well before use. One or two teaspoonfuls to be given from three to six times daily.

Each teaspoonful of the mixture contains about one-half grain of the salicylate, which constitutes a normal dose (three or four times daily) for an infant of from six to eight months of age. In cases of offensive diarrhea the administration should be preceded by a dose of castor oil.—*Med. Record.*

Acute Tonsilitis.

Prof. Cohen has given the following formula for a gargle, which is considered by him as one of the very best for acute tonsilitis:

℞. Tr. guaiac. ammoniat.,
Tr. cinchonæ comp...aa... 3 ij
Mel despumati..... 3 vj

And:—

℞. Potassii chloridi..... 3 ij
Aquæ menth. piperit..... ℥ iv

M. Sig.—Use as a gargle.

The manner of making the above preparation is as follows: Dissolve the potassii chloridum in the peppermint-water; put the honey in a bottle, and, by shaking, get it thoroughly spread over the sides; add the guaiac and cinchona, and shake the bottle while doing so, in order that they may get well mixed with the honey; then add the potassii chloridum solution, and again shake the bottle thoroughly. The manner of making this has much to do with whether it will be pleasant or not. If it is prepared as above it will be a very agreeable preparation.—*Ex.*

Permanganate of Potash in Diphtheria.

Dr. Netzetzky states that his twenty-two years' practice convinced him that the best treatment of faucial diphtheria consists in an energetic use of permanganate of potassium. The drug should be administered in the shape of paintings and gargle. The following strong solution should be employed:

℞. Potassii permanganatis..... 3 j
Aquæ dist..... ℥ j

M. Sig.—To paint the affected surface every 3 hours.

For gargling, which is to be repeated as often, a teaspoonful of the same solution should be mixed with a tumblerful of boiled water.

In those cases in which the child is unable to gargle, the following mixture should be given internally:

℞. Solut. hydrogen. superoxydat., 2 per cent..... ℥ ij
Glycerinæ ..... 3 ij

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every 2 hours.

A Snuff for Acute Coryza.

The use of the following snuff has been highly recommended for the relief of a cold in the head:

℞. Menthol.....gr. vj
Powdered boracic acid..... 3 ij
Subnitrate of bismuth,
Powdered benzoin....aa... 3 iij

A good-sized pinch of this may be snuffed up five or six times a day. If desired, one grain of morphine and half a drachm of calomel may be added to the mixture, the addition apparently increasing its efficacy in certain cases.

Digitized by Google

Treatment for Hemorrhoids.

Dr. T. H. Salmon, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., in the *American Med. Journal*, says: "Give your pile patients tincture horse chestnut in doses of ten drops every three hours, and you will have no further trouble. This treatment will cure all cases of piles, and I have my own and many other doctors' testimony to vouch for it. It takes a good while, most always a four-ounce bottle, but the first thing you know your patients report themselves cured."

Pilocarpine.

The following, from the *Australian Med. Gazette*, is Dr. Hirchfeld's experience with pilocarpine in diphtheria. The original formula advised by Guttmann for a child about five years of age was:

℞. Pilocarpin. hydrchlor.....gr. ss
Pepsin.....gr. x
Acid. hydrochlor.....♏ ij
Aquæ, q. s.....ad. ʒ xxij
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every hour.

But in the majority of cases it is not necessary to administer as much pilocarpine as recommended above, though children bear the drug comparatively better than grown-up people. The individual susceptibility to the alkaloid varies to a very great extent, and it is far better to feel one's way by beginning with small doses, and only increasing them if they prove insufficient in attaining the result desired—namely perspiration and salivation. It will thus be possible to avoid in nearly all cases the ill effects reported by other authors who employed too large doses at the beginning. It is advisable to combine every dose of pilocarpine with some alcohol to counteract any depressing effect, and to correct the taste with syrup of orange, which generally proves agreeable to the little patients. Thus for a child six years old:

℞. Pilocarpin .....gr. ⅓
Spt. vin. gall..... ʒ iv
Syr. aurant.....ʒ j
Aquæ, q. s.....ʒ iij
M. Sig.— One teaspoonful every two hours.

As a rule this will be sufficient for the purpose. If not, it can readily be increased and taken every hour. The action of the medicine is generally very satisfactory. The physiological effects of the pilocarpine—sweating and salivation—begin to show themselves sooner or later, according to the individual susceptibility to the drug, generally within twelve hours. The temperature goes down as soon as perspiration has fairly set in, while the casting off of the false membrane often takes place in surprisingly quick time. It is not advisable to discontinue the pilocarpine at once, but break it off gradually.

Salophen, a Remedy for Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

Dr. Lutze, Assistant Physician to the Hospital at Barmen, in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte* for July, 1893, states that salophen was tested in the male wards of the hospital, and employed in all cases where previously salicylic acid, or salol, phenacetine, antipyrine, antifebrine, caffeine, etc., had been used—that is to say, as antirheumatic and analgesic. The majority of patients suffering from that form known as muscular rheumatism were treated with salophen.

The drug was administered to seventeen persons suffering from muscular pains in various parts of the body. At first it was given in fifteen-grain doses, three times daily, later increased to 30 and 45 grains, three times daily. In two cases single doses of 75 grains, and in one case ʒ iss, were given repeatedly. None of the patients, not even those treated with the large single dose of 75 grains and ʒ iss, complained of any disturbances of the digestive tract. The appetite remained good, no nausea or vomiting occurred, the bowels were normal. When questioned regarding the taste, most of the patients said that it was tasteless, while others stated that they had a similar sensation in the mouth as from tasting flour—at any rate, not a disagreeable taste. The symptoms sometimes observed after continued administration of salicylic acid and salicylate of soda, such as tinnitus aurium, headache, deafness, vertigo and slight dyspnœa, were never noticed. A frequently repeated examination of the urine elicited no marked changes. Soon after taking the powder

Digitized by Google

most of the patients were attacked with sweating of variable duration.

He had an opportunity of observing the effects of salophen in seven cases of acute articular rheumatism. In two of these severe symptoms were present, and almost all the joints of the extremities were involved. The heart was not affected. In one case salophen was employed in a two-drachm dose pro die for a recent attack, and had effected a reduction of the temperature to the normal as early as the following day. The patient experienced, soon after taking the powder, a disagreeable, profuse sweat, followed by itching of the skin. For this reason salicylate of soda was again administered in small doses, and gradually brought about a complete cure. In the other severe case the fever subsided in the course of seven days under doses of 3 iss, and later 3 ii¼ of salophen pro die. Slight recurrence took place. At the end of about three weeks the swelling and redness of the joints had permanently disappeared. The five remaining cases were of a milder grade. In these the fever subsided under average doses of 3 ij, in the course of two to six days, while the objective and subjective appearances in the joints had disappeared after three to seven days. In two instances it was determined that a murmur present at first at the apex of the heart disappeared under the treatment. None of the patients, even those who had taken the remedy for a number of weeks, complained of disturbances after administration of the powder, except the one who was disagreeably affected by sweats, which, however, were frequently observed at other times. One of the patients stated distinctly that the remedy was well tolerated by him, in contrast to a previous treatment with salicylic acid. A remarkable fact was the subjective good health present, even in the severe cases of rheumatism, after a brief use of the remedy, at a time when swelling and redness of the joints still existed.

In articular rheumatism it would appear as if the salicylic acid contained in salophen is the effective agent. It has usually been found necessary to administer 3 ij to 3 ii¼ of salophen, which contain 4.5 grms. of salicylic acid; that is the customary dose. The advantage of salophen consists perhaps in that its contained salicylic acid exists in a form in which it is unable to exert any unfavorable after-effects in the body, and therefore can be taken for a long time. The reason that no gastric symptoms manifest themselves is perhaps due to the fact that salophen is not decomposed in the acid gastric juice, but in the alkaline secretion of the intestine, as has been determined by experiments on animals. The experience so far gained with the remedy entitles it to extended use at the sick-bed.

For the Removal of Warts.

For the removal of warts, Dr. R. B. Morrison, of Baltimore, Md., prescribes the following:

℞. Hydrarg. bichlor.....gr. v
Acid. salicyl.....3 j
Collodion.....ʒ j

He sometimes increases the bichloride of mercury to thirty grains in the same quantity of collodion, if the milder application does not answer. It is applied every day once, the upper crust of the previous application being removed before a fresh one is made. Four such applications generally soften the wart to such a degree that gentle traction removes it painlessly, the further dressing being any simple ointment.

Abortive or Nutshell Treatment of Diphtheria.

Dr. John T. De Mund, of Ridgewood, N. J., in the *Medical Record*, writes that more than three decades of experience enables him to substantiate these subsequent and most satisfactory conclusions: The simplicity of a thing is often as beautiful as the conception thereof. So we take sulphur and "sulphize" the patient and all continguous contagiousness. The local or topical application of sulphur, by dusting it upon the diseased part every half-hour or hour, day and night; also a suspension of sulphur in water, to be used as a gargle as frequently, is of paramount importance. Spraying the throat is of no account. In infants and small children that cannot gargle, dust the part freely and often with sulphur. The burning of sulphur upon live coals, every six hours, in the room or

Digitized by Google

rooms, should not be neglected. So much for the local or topical medicament.

For internal use, adult (proportion the dose for children and infants), give the following:

℞. Tr. ferri chlor..... ..... ℥ ss
Spts. minderus..... .... ℥ iss
Glycerine ..... ℥ j
Tr. aconite ..... ʒ ss
Aqua font., q. s..... ad. ℥ viij

M. Sig.—Shake well. One teaspoonful every half hour for several doses, then every hour or two, day and night.

A relay of nurses is an absolute necessity. Iced milk and lime water, twelve to one, ad libitum. Brandy as the case necessitates. Last and not least, and not to be forgotten, a large dose of hydrarg. chlor. mit., preceding all other internal administration.

By this method the onus is simplified, the nidus is destroyed, and the lesion is jugulated.

Apiol in Amenorrhea.

Apiol has excellent sanction for its use in amenorrhea, and is even supposed to be capable of producing an early abortion; but this is, to say the least, very doubtful. It is probable that it has some direct action upon the uterus, and it is most efficient in cases where there is some depraved condition of the general system, such as incipient phthisis, chlorosis, or the general disturbance of the economy brought about by a change of climate. It is best to combine its use with iron, giving the latter in the inter-menstrual period, and four or five days before the time for the catamenia to appear, administering the apiol in five-minim doses in capsules three times a day, until the menses appear, or it seems hopeless to expect them.—*Northwestern Lancet.*

Removal of Superfluous Hairs.

In a paper read before the recent meeting of the American Dermatological Society, by Dr. R. B. Morrison, of Baltimore, Md., the author stated that he has given up the use of electrolysis in the removal of superfluous hairs. The results which he had had himself, and those which he had seen of others, have not been sufficiently good to warrant its continuance. He finds that the proper application of a good depilatory answers the purpose much better. There are many women who wish to get rid of the white lanugo down on their faces, upon whom it seems that electricity cannot be used for fear of stimulating the growth of the surrounding hair, and the appearance of permanent scars. If a preparation of yellow sulphate of arsenic and quicklime, of equal parts, made into a paste with hot water, be allowed to dry on the hairy skin it removes the hair for ten to twenty days, and sometimes permanently. On the other hand, nothing seems to take the place of electrolysis where there are a few strong hairs growing from moles, in the removal of moles themselves, in angioma, or in permanent small red spots.

Benefit to Ear Patients from Nasal Treatment.

Dr. H. Gradle, in a recent issue of the *Jour. Amer. Med. Asso.*, states that acute suppurative inflammation of the middle ear, if not treated, has a tendency to become chronic, the tendency increasing with the age of the patient. Chronic suppuration of the middle ear rarely heals without ear treatment. Neither acute nor chronic purulent otitis is influenced by nasal treatment, but the liability to relapses after their cure is decidedly lessened by the removal of naso-pharyngeal anomalies.

Acute catarrh of the middle ear will generally terminate in complete recovery under aural treatment, and sometimes even without it, provided there are no persistent nasal or pharyngeal lesions. But when these are present the disease is more likely to become chronic in spite of aural treatment, and in many cases can either not be cured, or, if improved, will speedily relapse unless the normal state of the nose and throat is restored. Proliferating or adhesive disease of the middle ear is the consequence of retro-nasal catarrh, and its course is determined by the course of the disorder causing it.

Typhoid Fever Diagnosis.

Dr. Baruch says, in the *New York Medical Journal*, that in his hospital and gener-

Digitized by Google

eral practice as soon as a patient shows a rectal temperature in the morning of 102 deg., and 103 deg. in the evening, for three successive days, especially if accompanied with a headache, dullness or apathy, he is placed in a full bath of 90 deg., which is reduced to 80 deg., with constant friction. In three hours, the temperature still being above 102-5 deg., he receives another bath five degrees cooler. This is repeated until the temperature of the bath is 75 deg. If one or more of these baths fail to reduce the temperature two degrees in half an hour, the diagnosis of typhoid fever is almost certain, and the bath treatment is continued. The point emphasized by Dr. Baruch is that the resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75 deg. for fifteen minutes with friction is an almost certain test of typhoid fever. Dr. Schnell, in the same journal, says that he thinks in the treatment of typhoid the early and thorough irrigation of the colon, a proper dietary, and a copious internal and external use of water, are more reliable than the employment of drugs.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

Sodium Salicylate.

In a recent issue of the *Gross Med. Col. Bulletin*, Dr. E. C. Hill, of Denver, Col., writes: One Friday last fall I was called to Wheat Ridge to attend a middle-aged man who was suffering with a severe attack of acute articular rheumatism, to which complaint he had been subject for years. His temperature was 104, several joints were very much swollen, and he had been in such extreme pain that he had slept hardly a wink for two days and nights, during which time he had been partaking freely of various homœopathic family remedies. Finding his heart in good order, I dissolved some salicylate of sodium in a glass of water, and told him to take a teaspoonful (fifteen grains) every two hours until considerable remission of fever and pain should take place, when he might gradually lengthen the intervals between the doses. I did not see him again until the following Sunday, when he came in to pay me. He was highly elated, felt quite well, and stated that the first dose of the medicine had started him to sweat and greatly eased the pain. The next Sunday he visited me again. He had no pain at this time, but felt rather stiff in his lower limbs, for which condition I prescribed tonics and hot-water foot baths, which treatment I am informed, has had the desired effect. As there is often some tendency to relapse in rheumatism after taking the salicylates, I have of late successfully obviated this defect by combining iron with salicylic acid, as in the following well known prescription of Dr. Peabody:

℞. Acidi salicylic..... 3 ij
Ferri pyrophosphat..... 3 j
Sodii phosphatis.....gr. xij
Aquæ..... ℥ vj

M. Sig.—A tablespoonful every two hours at first. This prescription has done me good service also in tonsilitis.

Early Diagnosis Essential for the Cure of Uterine Cancer.

In an excellent article, Dr. Goodell sums up his views on this important subject as follows: "In order to make an early diagnosis of uterine carcinoma, the physician, wholly ignoring the climacteric as an entity, must insist upon a digital and a speculum examination wherever his patient complains of any untoward or unwonted pelvic symptom. More is learned by the finger than the speculum, for in these cases one can feel more than one can see. Besides this, the speculum is liable to break off crumbling growths, and to set up a troublesome hemorrhage. If the cervix is sound, and the discharges, whether bloody or leucorrheal, come from the uterine cavity, the curette must be used as an aid to the diagnosis. In all cases of doubt, the microscope will render efficient help. When the diagnosis has been made, and that early enough to find the growth limited to the womb, there remains to the physician but one more duty—he must urge the immediate removal of the womb."—*Epitome of Medicine.*

Two things may be considered of the first importance in the management of puerperal eclampsia—namely, to give veratrum viride and to watch the pulse. Except a few small doses of calomel or a stimulating clyster, forty-nine out of fifty cases will require nothing more.

Digitized by Google

Favorite Prescriptions.

We hope that our readers will take special interest in this department of the SUMMARY. We solicit practitioners to furnish us for publication with one of more of their favorite prescriptions. Only such as your personal experience has convinced you to be or practical use should be submitted.

Formulas plainly written *on a postal card* is a convenient way for sending. Always give them in this order, please:

1. Name of the disease.
2. The formula and directions.
3. Your name, town and state.

Reader, let us hear from you in time for the next issue of the SUMMARY.

For Cases of Chloro-Anemia, Etc.

℞. Beta-naphthol (Merck's).... 3 j
Pulv. ext. nucis vom....gr. viij
Ferri subcarb .....gr. xxx

M. ft. in pil. No. xxx. Sig.—One after each meal.

I have used the above with best results in a number of cases with or without podophyllin, grain ⅛ to the dose, as the nature of the case demanded.

For internal, itching or slightly protruding hemorrhoids the following has never failed in my practice:

℞. Magnesia sulph.,
Magnesia carb.,
Sulphur sublimat.,
Sacchari alb.....aa..... ʒ j

M. pulvis exactis. Sig.—Teaspoonful dissolved in water three times a day.

℞. Pulv. opii.....gr. ix
Aristol.....gr. xxx
Acid. Tannic.....gr. xij
Ol. theobrom, q. s.

M. ft. suppos. No. vj, Sig. — One at night.

J. E. BACON, M. D.

Sumner, Wash.

Tinct. Apocynum Comp. (Buckley.)

Referred to in my article on renal dropsy, etc. Modification of Dr. Metteaur's infusion of apocynum comp.:

℞. Fld. ext. apocynum andros.. ʒ j
Fld. ext. gillenia trifoliata.. 3 ij
Fld. ext. cornus florida .... 3 vj
Fld. ext. rhus glabra..... 3 ij
Fld. ext. coriand. sativ ..... 3 ij
Alcohol. dilut. ..... ʒ viij

M. ft. tinctura. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day in water. Properties.—Diuretic, tonic, laxative and hepatic stimulant, slightly astringent and antiseptic.

A good substitute would be:

℞. Apocynin,
Gillenin,
Cornin,
Rhusin,
Oil coriander,

Dose, one granule of each (dosimetric) together, every three or four hours, in subacute and chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys, and in catarrh of the stomach and bowels.

Here is a formula I often wrote for cramps, bilious colic, cholera morbus, etc., with diarrhea and vomiting:

℞. Fl. ext. dioscorea vil...gtt. xvj
Elix. paregoric..... 3 iij
Fl. ext. hyoscyamus. ....gtt. x
Syrup limonis..... ʒ ss
Aqua menth. viridi.....ad. ʒ ij

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful and repeat in fifteen minutes if not better. Relief was generally had after the second dose of this.

Few more successful compounds for autumnal intermittents than the following can be found:

℞. Cinchonidin. sulphat.....gr. xij
Podophyllin.....gr. ½
Gelsemin.....gr. j
Ferri sulph. exsic.....gr. vj
Ext. nucis vomicæ.....gr. iij
Ol. res. capsici.....gr. j

M. ft. pil. No. xii. Sig.—Take one pill after each meal, and probably one at night; also if bowels are costive.

The following is a prescription I often wrote for women of scrofulous diathesis, with diathetic fever and uterine hemorrhage or menorrhagia about the menopause:

℞. Fld. ext. helianthus,
Fld. ext. viburnum prunifol.,
Fld. ext. mitchella rep..aa.. 3 j
Fld. ext. trillium erec.,
Fld. ext. aletris alba...aa... 3 ss
Elix. simplicis, q. s.....ad. ʒ ij

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful from two to four hours apart when excessive hemorrage was imminent; at other times three or four times a day for the diathesis. This, however, will not take the place of my uterine tonic pill; neither will anything else that I have ever used. The above elixir was first prescribed August 15th, 1878. With the exception of one, none of these have ever been published.

W. C. BUCKLEY, M. D.

723 Berks St., Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

Notes and Queries.

We cordially invite questions for this column on all subjects of practical interest and value to physicians. Brief, pointed, practical paragraphs embodying the personal experience of any of our readers will also be acceptable as contributions to this department. The SUMMARY is thus a valuable medium for the intercommunication between the medical profession.

Correspondents will give their names and addresses, but initials only will be printed when desired.

Communications for this department should be written on one side of the paper only.

The QUERIES in this issue await the ANSWERS which our intelligent readers may be pleased to contribute for publication in our next

A Complicated Case.

Editor Medical Summary:

About three months since, Mrs. R. consulted me, as she was suffering from a severe spasmodic affection of the brain, heart and left knee-joint. Her appearance was bloated, florid and apparently healthy; yet the eyes were wild, hearing almost gone, and her memory frequently a blank. Prior to the birth of her first child some six years since, there had been nothing to mar her enjoyment, nor had she pain anywhere or at any time. The confinement was natural and comparatively easy. About seven weeks after, however, a kind of bewilderment seized her, lasting at first a day or two, subsequently extending to three or four days at a time. As a result the stomach became disordered, the periods irregular, and the sleep disturbed and unrefreshing.

This lasted for four months. The best advice was obtained, and ultimately she became a paying in-patient of the Gloucester Infirmary. She returned home without any improvement being manifested, the medical attendant expressing it as his belief that nothing but another accouchement would restore the equilibrium. Subsequently five children were born. Still no alteration of symptoms were manifested, save that they increased in intensity.

After consulting another allopathic physician she came to me, by the advice of another patient of mine, to see if I thought there was any hope of relief or cure. After careful diagnosis I replied that it was my opinion that cure was possible. She commenced treatment, and the result has been all that could be desired.

Digitaline, arsenious acid, and leptandrine were given in simple syrup and distilled water. At the end of a week great improvement was visible and reported; still we detected some vantage ground untouched, some stronghold of the enemy yet unattacked or unconquered. I therefore gave hydrastine and hyoscine in alternation for a fortnight, when a gradual breaking up of the illness was noted, and the greatest satisfaction expressed by the patient and her family at the result. Quinine and pulv. ulmus fulva were employed to give tone and strength to the system, with the happiest effects. Her husband accompanied her to my residence very recently to thank me for my attention, and to congratulate me on my success.

If dosimetric granules are employed, the dose would be one of each every four hours. If concentrated tinctures or extracts, then two drops to a tablespoonful of water, each medicine given separately every hour in alternation.

RICHARDS GRAY, M. D.

Folkestone, England.

Information Needed.

Editor Medical Summary:

Please find enclosed one dollar money order for the MEDICAL SUMMARY another year, as my subscription expired last month. I am well pleased with your valuable journal.

In your next issue I would like to ask for help. I have a patient, a woman 34 years old, farmer's wife, has had two children, the youngest being a boy aged ten years. She has not been pregnant since, but is an invalid. I was called to see her last March, and have been attending the case once a week since. On examination I found the os uteri, or the whole cervix of the womb, swollen to the size of a goose-egg, and very firm. The anterior lip of the os had a granulated ulcer the size of a nickel. Profuse leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri.

Treatment: I gave her iron and nux vomica. Locally I advised the following:

℞. Zinci oxidi,
Boracic acid,
Tannic acid,
Subnit. bismuth.....aa..... ʒ j

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in a pint of hot water; wash t. d.

I curetted several times and cauterized

Digitized by Google

several times; also applied tinct. iodine comp., even to os internum. The swelling is not so hard as at first, but not reduced in size. The ulcer has healed with a granulated surface. Otherwise the patient's health is good. I had her wear a supporter as long as possible. Any information that will aid me in this case will be gladly received.

H. W. S. Cook, M. D.

Bonham, Texas.

Two Good Things.

Editor Medical Summary:

I read in the Summary an advertisement about Tritica, and I responded affirmatively to the question, "Doctor, is it not so?" Having had a case on hand for some time, which the patient termed "bladder trouble," and all the usual remedies and combinations failing, I sent for an eight-ounce bottle, and to my surprise and her delight it relieved her at once. When I tasted Tritica I was a little like the Irishman who thought a medicine "no good" unless it had a pretty strong taste. But I soon found that Tritica could not be judged by its taste, or condemned because it was so nearly tasteless. This case was a woman past 50, and she thought the beginning of her trouble was due to the use of the catheter several years ago when she had a serious attack of typhoid fever. She was tormented with this "bladder trouble," more or less, ever since. There was a hardness and roughness of the urethra as felt by the index finger introduced into the vagina, with tenderness, etc.

She commenced taking Tritica just as she began cleaning house, working hard and on her feet constantly. I begged her not to waste the medicine thus, for I did not believe it would do any good—she was not giving it a chance. But she persisted, and said it was the medicine that was enabling her to do the work; and it did seem so. Suffice it to say she used but about half the bottle, and said she felt so well she would keep the balance for a time of need. The urethra was now soft, hardness and tenderness gone! It is now several weeks since, and the time of need has not yet come.

The other good thing is boldo. I generally treat dyspeptic cases satisfactorily, but I've had one case on hand semi-occasionally for years, and exhausted all my good formulæ. One day I asked my friend Dr. Armstrong, of 1803 North Broad St., Philadelphia, what he gave for dyspepsia, and he promptly replied, "Boldo." Now this was a new therapeutic agent to me, never having heard of it and even had overlooked it in the lists of fluid extracts. I looked it up at once, and sent to Wyeth & Bro., and Parke, Davis & Co., for samples and literature, which were promptly received; and my distressing case was promptly relieved by ten-drop doses ter die. I had prescribed again and again according to the indications, with but little benefit; and yet a few drops of boldo gave relief of the distress after meals, fullness and distension of the stomach, eructations of gas, etc.

I gave a two-drachm vial of it to another lady, who had great distension of stomach, and could partake of but few articles of food with any satisfaction at all, and she reported a marked change for the better in a week, from eight-drop doses.

Another case, or two cases, both past 70 years of age—one a woman, an old dyspeptic case, who had been relieved at times with acid tonics, at others with Noyes' dyspepsia tablets (rhei, magnes., et cubebs), but nothing she had taken relieved her like boldo. The other case, a very delicate man, unable to relish anything and seemingly could not digest food at all, with sour slimy tongue, etc. I gave him boldo before meals, Noyes' tablets after meals, and he soon got better. A few of Wyeth's No. 1 hydrarge triturates were given at bedtime for two or three evenings.

A. Livezey, M. D.

Yardley, Pa.

Catarrhal Jaundice.

This disease is easily recognized. Either without any premonitory symptom whatever, or after some general malaise, chilliness, gastric disturbances, and pain in the hypogastric region, jaundice suddenly develops itself, consisting of a slight yellowness of conjunctivæ and skin, which, under proper treatment, will disappear in from

Digitized by Google

two to three weeks, or gradually deepening until the integument is of an olive green tint, when usually coma and convulsions usher in the fatal issue, due to complete closure of the bile duct.

But in the average case treatment is of great importance. The patient should be put upon a mild diet of milk, broiled steaks, soups and fresh green vegetables; by saline the bowels should be kept slightly loose; warm baths, to which carbonate of soda is added, are given to relieve the skin, and acetate of potash, besides jaborandi, forms the best means to establish increased diuresis:

℞. Pot. acet. t..... ℥ ij
Aqua destill..... ℥ iv
M. Sig.—A dessertspoonful every four hours largely diluted with water.

℞. Ext. jaborandi fld.. ..... ℥ ss
Sig.—Half a teaspoonful in a tumblerful of hot sweetened water every half an hour until strong diaphoresis sets in, from three to four such doses generally sufficing.

This treatment is daily carried on until the stools show the first greenish tint, betraying by this presence of bile the reopening of the duct. Then, and only then, the following should be administered daily:

℞. Hydrarg. mur. mit.....gr. ss
Sod. bicarbonat.....gr. v
Saccharin., q. s.
M. fiant pilul. compr. No. v. Sig.—One every hour, beginning at 5 p. m., until the five pills have been taken. The next morning an hour before breakfast, a teaspoonful of Glauber salt in half a pint of hot distilled water will complete the action of the calomel and soda.

This is continued until every trace of the jaundice has disappeared, and is all the treatment necessary except in malarial districts, when twelve grains of quinine should be administered every forenoon until the jaundice begins to leave, when the dose is daily reduced by two grains. In chronic cases besides a course like the one indicated, arsenious acid probably gives the best results, when a sojourn among the mountains cannot be had.

HUGO ENGEL, M. D.
504 Franklin St., Philadelphia.

Lithæmia.

It has been stated that lithæmia was less understood by the average doctor than any other disease. We therefore request the readers of the SUMMARY, those who are well informed on the subject, to kindly favor us with a short, practical paper bearing upon this important subject.

Ringworm.

Editor Medical Summary:

This eczematous eruption is sometimes hard to cure. The old woman's remedy is a copper penny steeped in vinegar—acetate of copper in solution. Pyroligneous acid is an excellent application; apply once a day for a week or more. So also saturate two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre with iodide of potassium and apply. Sulphurous acid (fresh) and glycerine, equal parts, is a good application. Again, it is said that chrysophanic acid, 1 drachm, well incorporated with 1 ounce of vaseline and applied, never fails. The secretions of the patient's stomach and bowels often need correcting with rhubarb and magnesia, or calomel and rhubarb, etc. DR. A. L.

Treatment Wanted.

A subscriber writes requesting us to say that he would like some of the experienced SUMMARY readers to give various recipes for cough mixtures, at the same time indicating their therapeutica application.

An Enthusiastic Subscriber.

HAMPTON C. H., S. C., Oct. 10, '93.

Dear Doctor:

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to say that the SUMMARY is the best medical journal printed for the price, and is fully as good as a great many higher priced ones. I feel satisfied that your subscription list will increase annually. Enclosed find two dollars, which pays up my subscription and one year in advance.

S. F. RAY, M. D.

Reader, do not forget that we solicit questions and their replies for this special department of the SUMMARY upon any topic within the scope of practical medicines; both questions and answers must be brief and of interest to the general practitioner.

Digitized by Google

Book Notices.

SYSTEM OF DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, By eminent American, British, Canadian and Spanish authors. Edited by Charles H. Burnett, A. M., M. D. Volume II, 858 pages, illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. 1893. Price, per volume, cloth, $6.00.

The first volume of this most excellent and comprehensive treatise was noticed in a former issue of this journal, and now we have before us the second or concluding volume, which we can assure our readers is not at all inferior to its mate. This is a complete system, covering all the stages and phases of the subjects under consideration, evidently standing at the head of any similar work, and we most cordially commend it.

THE ERA KEY TO THE U. S. P. A Complete List of the Drugs and Preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia. Revision of 1890–93. D. O. Hayes & Co., Publishers, Detroit, Mich. 1893. Price 25 cents.

This little book of 75 pages gives the officinal titles, common names and synonyms of the drugs, chemicals, and preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia, with doses in apothecaries' weights and measures, with the equivalents in metric terms. In fact it gives in a very condensed form the vital information regarding the drugs and preparations of the new pharmacopœia.

Hepatic Abscess, with the Report of a Clinical Case. By W. Blair Stewart, M. D., Bryn Mawr, Pa. Reprint from the *Medical Bulletin*. 1893.

Skin-Grafting Upon the Cranium. By Frederick C. Schaefer, M. D. Reprint from *Chicago Medical Recorder*, February, 1893.

Brain Surgery: Injury Received Five Years Ago, Followed Three Years Later by Convulsions and Paralysis—Blood Clot Found Under the Duramater and Removed —Patient Improving. By F. C. Schaefer, M. D. Reprint from *Chicago Clinical Review*, March, 1893.

Double Congenital Dislocation of the lens. By George Friebes, M. D., Philadelphia. Reprint from Transactions of the Ophthalmological Section American Medical Association. 1892.

Higher Preliminary Medical Education; The Influence of the German Universities Upon Our Profession, An address delivered before the American Academy of Medicine, December 4th, 1890, by Henry E. Dwight, M. D.

Carcinoma on the Floor of the Pelvis. By Mary A. Dixon Jones, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprint from the *Medical Record*, March 11th, 1893.

The Bicycle in its Relation to the Physician. By Seneca Egbert, M. D., Philadelphia. Reprint from *University Medical Magazine*, November, 1892.

Supra-Vaginal Hysterectomy Without Ligature of the Cervix in Operation for Uterine Fibroids: A New Method. Cases of Chronic Ovarian Abscess Illustrating the Danger of Delay in Their Proper Management; Drainage of Abdominal Surgery; Its Unnecessary and Excessive Use. By B. F. Baer, M. D., Philadelphia. From Transactions American Gynecological Society, Vol. XVII, 1892.

Clinical Reports on Insanity. By the Medical Staff of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. From the Ninety-Fifth Annual Report:

I. The Relation of Pelvic Diseases and Psychical Disturbances in Women. By George H. Rohe, M. D., Superintendent.

II. A Case of Trephining for Insanity. By J. Percy Warde, M. D.

III. A Case Showing the Relation of Kidney Diseases to Insanity. By M D. Norris, M. D.

IV. Acute Delirious Mania, Probably Depending Upon Septic Absorption. By Fred Caruthers, M. D.

V. Results Obtained with Sulfonal and Hyoscine in the Treatment of the Insane, with Report of Cases.

Now is a good time to subscribe.

Digitized by Google

Summary Gleanings.

Dr. R. B. Morrison, of Baltimore, Md., claims to have obtained excellent results in cases of acne by the use of the galvanic current.

Dr. G. W. Durga. of Le Raysville, Pa., states in the *Medical Bulletin* that cimicifuga is ot value in states of mental depression occurring in subjects of uterine disorder.

Wood wool is now widely used, and has become generally recognized as efficient and useful, and the best absorbent dressing.

Dr. M. H. Waldron, of Fairfax, Va., says that ustilago maidis is a specific in old men who complain of a burning sensation after urinating, 10 gtt to 4 ℥ of water, teaspoonful every two hours.

Tincture of oil of cinnamon is said to be a specific for post-partum hemorrhage. Give from twenty to sixty drops as often as necessary to control the hemorrhage.

By Prof. Parvin the following are claimed as the three most common causes of abortion, viz., syphilis, displacements, and excessive sexual intercourse.

Colorado and New Mexico are believed by some to have the best climate for asthmatic patients.

It is stated that bicycle riding has proved curative in several cases of persistent sciatica.

Chloralose is a new hypnotic. It is a combination of chloral and glucose. Its therapeutic action is said to be greater than chloral.

Salicylacetic acid is prepared from sodium salicylate, soda lye and monochlorate of sodium. It is a powerful antiseptic.

Dr. C. A. Koder, of Philadelphia, in a letter of recent date, says: "As an analgesic and anodyne I have found Antikamnia most efficient, being far superior to morphia, particularly in those of highly nervous temperament in whom morphia produces great motor excitement. In Antikamnia I have noticed the absence of any ill effects."

Dr. Drake, of Louisville, reports great success with baptisia tinctoria in the treatment of typhoid fever. Ten drops are to be administered every four hours until convalescence is established.

Dr. Chambers considers veratrum viride a safe drug and a sure remedy in scarlet fever, and it is thought some cases may be aborted by its timely use.

Appendicitis, if seen early, should be treated by absolute rest, fomentations, salines every half hour, until four or six fluid stools are produced.—Dr. Jonas.

Incontinence of urine, when due to slight disorder of genito-urinary or nervous system, may be relieved by rhus aromatica, beginning with 5 to 10 drops and increasing to 15 or 20, four times daily.

Glycerin has decided power in preventing fermentation in the stomach.

Dr. Cauldwell has stated that one full dose of picrotoxine, 1-40 gr., at bedtime is sufficient to control the nightsweats of consumptives.

Chloroform, internally administered, is good treatment for many cases of abdominal pain.

A rectal aliment, consisting of two eggs, six ounces of water, twenty grains of pepsin and ten grains of salt, is advised in the Detroit Emergency Hospital Report. It is thoroughly agitated and warmed before introduction.

Brown-Sequard says that coffee is the cause of many cases of pruritus ani.

Dr. Sutherland claims to have found a marked uric acid diathesis in all cases of appendicitis in children.

Iodide of potassium is recommended in doses of thirty grains each day as most successful treatment of stricture of the esophagus.

Dr. Hare says that hydrochloric acid is only indicated in dyspepsia where the digestion is very slow, preceded by fermentation.

As a special favor we ask that you show the SUMMARY to your friends. In this way you can help us increase our subscription list at small trouble to yourself.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

AN INVALUABLE AID IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

ORIGINAL | COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR. | LABEL.

ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER BEEF TONICS. UNIVERSALLY ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.

This preparation, consisting of the Extract of Beef (prepared by Baron Liebig's process), the best Brandy obtainable, soluble Citrate of Iron, Cinchona and Gentian is offered to the Medical Profession upon its own merits. It is of inestimable value in the treatment of **Debility, Convalescence from Severe Illness Anæmia, Malarial Fever, Chlorosis, Incipient Consumption, Nervous Weakness**, and maladies requiring a Tonic and Nutrient. It is quickly absorbed by the Stomach and upper portion of the Alimentary Canal, and therefore finds its way into the circulation quite rapidly.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC appeals to the judgment of intelligent Physicians in the treatment of

ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

By the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of Soluble Citrate of Iron, and which is designated on the label, "**With Iron, No. 1**," while the same preparation, **Without Iron**, is designated on the label as "**No. 2.**"

In prescribing this preparation, physicians should be particular to mention "*COLDEN'S*," viz., "*Ext. Carnis Fl. Comp.* (*Colden.*)" A Sample of COLDEN'S BEEF TONIC will be sent free on application, to any physician (enclosing business card) in the United States. *Sold by druggists generally.*

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, 115 Fulton St., New York.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Physicians know the great value of the local use of Sulphur in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

Constantine's Pine-Tar Soap.

THE BEST SOAP MADE.

Has been on trial among physicians for very many years as a healing agent. By far the Best Tar Soap made.

Wholesale Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton St, New York

Samples of above Soaps SENT FREE, on application, to any Physician enclosing card.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

DR. CHAS. GATCHELL, of Chicago, in his "*Treatment of Cholera*," says: "As it is known that the cholera microbe does not flourish in acid solutions, it would be well to slightly acidulate the drinking water. This may be done by adding to each glass of water half a teaspoonful of **Horsford's Acid Phosphate.** This will not only render the water of an acid reaction, but also render boiled water more agreeable to the taste. It may be sweetened if desired. The **Acid Phosphate,** taken as recommended, will also tend to invigorate the system and correct debility, thus giving increased power of resistance to disease. It is the acid of the system, a product of the gastric functions, and hence will not create that disturbance liable to follow the use of mineral acids."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished, upon application, with a sample, by mail, or a full size bottle without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. Horsford, by the

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Digitized by Google

Professional and Business Chances.

Under this head we shall insert free of charge an advertisement occupying not more than four lines, which is equal to about twenty-eight words, to any one whose name is on the subscription list of the SUMMARY. For additional words, or if more than one insertion is desired, cash, at the rate of *Two Cents per word*, is required. If letters are to be sent in care of this office an extra fee of 25 cents must accompany the order. Instruments, Preparations, etc., advertised under this heading at double the above rates.

☞ **Wanted and For Sale and Exchange Ads. Inserted in this column for 2 Cents per Word.**

WANTED.—A location in a good town of 500 to 1500 inhabitants, where there are good schools and churches, in either Ohio or Indiana. Will pay cash for property and good will. Address, with stamp, P. O. box 57, Decatur, O.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Residence, office, books, instruments and furniture. The house and office is a two-story brick, eight rooms (two for office), on one of the best streets of the city; house and lot cost $0500, books, etc., about $3000; no good offer refused. A splendid opening for a consumptive physician, to have everything fixed for practice in this climate. Address, Dr. C., 43 Julia St., Jacksonville, Fla.

CANCERS.—A regular physician, who has gained a nationul reputation in the cure of cancer, external and internal, and whose treatment has stood the test of 25 years' practice, will instruct one doctor in each State in his treatment. First-class references to permanent cures that will bear the fullest investigation. This is the best paying specialty in the world. A skillful, reliable doctor wanted with from $1000 to $2000 to take charge of a branch office in Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Address, E. G. Jones, M. D., Ph. D., 55 River St., Paterson, N. J.

OXYGEN GENERATOR for sale at less than half cost; American Oxygen Association make, only used three times, equal to new; generates 15 gallons every ten minutes; has six retorts, six inhaling tubes, and an ozonator attachment, so that ozonized oxygen can be made; also 50 pounds of the material for making the gas. Address, Dr. O. J. Carleton, 507 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTE, Elkhart, Ind. Address Dr. H. A. Mumon for particulars.

I WILL GIVE a copy of Dr. Anderson's $2 book on Hypnotism for a similar book, or will sell for half price. Mrs. Todd, 140 Thirty-Eighth St., Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for sale, or partnership in same, with young man preferred; first-class equipments; averages $3,000 per year, cash. J. A. Ghent, M. D., Kalispell, Mont.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Practice, town property, orange grove, or farming lands in and adjacent to railroad town in Southern Florida, for good stock of drugs; address, Doctor, box 155, Fort Meade, Florida.

NATIONAL MEDICAL BOOK EXCHANGE, Elkhart. Ind. List free.

200 Medical Practices for sale. Lists mailed free. Practices and drug stores bought and sold. Assistants and partners provided. Address, THE MEDICAL ECHO, Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE.—Will sell recipes to any doctor to cure nasal catarrh, alcoholism, tobacco and opium habits, to remove tapeworms and cancer. J. W. H. Vest, M. D., Masonic Temple, Des Moines, Iowa.

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXCHANGE, Elkhart, Ind. List and terms, ten cents.

SPECIAL OFFER to Physicians and Surgeons.—150 No. 6 XXX high-cut white envelopes printed to order and postpaid, 50 cents; note heads do. W. J. Kafroth, printer, Talmage, Lancaster Co., Pa. Samples free.

Brief Notes.

Our readers should not fail to note the advertisement of Messrs. John Wyeth & Brother in this issue. Now that la grippe is so prevalent in many localities it is most seasonable; the remedies and combinations mentioned have in former epidemics of this disease proved of great value. In the form of compressed pills, for which this house has a world-wide reputation, they afford the most convenient and efficacious mode of administration.

"It affords me great pleasure in saying that I have had signal success with Cactina Pillets in various forms of heart disease, in alcoholism, excessive tobacco, more especially chewing. Cactina Pillets are invaluable. I shall continue to prescribe them."—Thomas W. Webb, L. R. C. P., L. M., Waterford, Ire.

Sennine is a product of phenol and boracic acid, the two best germicides known; in powder form (two-ounce tin boxes, with inner top perforated, convenient in applying on the wound surface,) and readily soluble, 5 parts of Sennine dissolved in 100 parts of water. Comparatively inexpensive, non-poisonous, and free from disgusting odor; safe internally as well as externally, thus promising much in general medicine as well as in surgery.

Prince George of Greece was so delighted with Burnham's Clam Bouillion when a passenger on the steamer New York a year ago, that he has since ordered a lot sent him through a New York house. The best thing known for sea-sickness. At all druggists and grocers.

The Angier Chemical Company began a series of "Short Talks" on the subject of their Petroleum Emulsion in our last issue. Number two of the series appears in this issue, and you should not fail to read it.

"I used Peacock's Bromides with success. In epileptic fits—especially one case of ten year's standing, in which I exhausted all remedies at my command—it has proven a valuable remedy, always positive and constant. I cheerfully recommend it to the medical profession."—Horace C. George, A. M., M. D., Altoona, Pa.

Digitized by Google

It is Important For the Physician to watch the character and quality of the remedies used in his prescriptions. Responsibility *does not cease* when the patient leaves the office; for impure, stale, or inferior preparations may be used without his knowledge. Personal examination of remedies prescribed—is the best check upon substitution.

Ferro-Salicylata

LIQUID.

MERRELL.

An eligible combination of Methyl Salicylate and Tinct. Citro-Chloride Iron, in a pleasant and permanent form.

Each Fluid Drachm Contains

True Salicylic Acid, from Oil Wintergreen (Methyl Salicylate)..... 5 grs.
Tinct. Citro-Chloride of Iron..... 5 minims.

NOT SOLD IN BULK.

—o—

ELIXIR

Pinus Compositus

MERRELL.

Each Fluid Drachm Contains

White Pine—fresh bark..s½ grs
Balm Gilead Buds.....s grs
Spikenard.....s grs
Cherry Bark.....1¼ grs
Ipecac.....¼ gr
Sanguinarina Nitrate....1-64 gr
Morphine Acetate.....1-16 gr
Ammonium Chloride.....½ gr
Chloroform.....½ minim

NOT SOLD IN BULK.

Ferro-Salicylata—*Merrell*

Ferro-Salicylata is especially valuable in that shade of disease peculiar in anæmic, delicate, poorly nourished or broken-down patients—usually aged people—children or youth—but met with in all ages. In adults, and often in children when the disease is not plainly chronic, there will be a long series of recurrences with intervals of doubtful health. It may also be employed in acute articular rheumatism, and in some cases of acute tonsilitis, especially where the diagnosis is at first in doubt between rheumatic angina and diphtheria; also in acute rheumatism and rheumatic affections generally.

Ferro Salicylata may be used in combination with the Iodides and Bromides of Sodium and Potassium. Associated with the former, it will prove an admirable alterative and tonic in secondary syphilis attended by a debilitated condition of the general system. It also combines well with Chlorate Potassium, the Hypophosphates, with Fowler's Solution, the vegetable bitter tonics, either in Fluid Extract or Tincture Form.

Ferro-Salicylata and all other preparations of this Company, reach the laity through professional channels only. We therefore avoid entering into the minute details of their application, leaving the physician to make such practical use of our therapeutic notes as in his judgment may be best suited to individual cases.

Ferro-Salicylata may be obtained of wholesale druggists throughout the United States, of our Eastern Office, 96 Maiden Lane, New York City, or direct from the Laboratory.

Please designate "Ferro-Salicylata—*Merrell.*"

—o—

Elixir Pinus Compositus.—*Merrell.*

An admirable combination of well known and highly approved medicinal agents; recommended in acute, chronic and capillary bronchitis—in ordinary coughs and cold, and wherever a "routine" expectorant is suggested. In the troublesome cough following "La Grippe" it proves invaluable, many of our correspondents looking upon it as a "specific" in this stage of the disease.

CAUTION.—Physicians are reminded that the Elixir Pinus Compositus of this manufacturer is wholly unlike the many syrups, etc., under similar names, and the difference will be readily appreciated when tried. In testing the physical properties of the Elixir Pinus, note especially its delicate taste and perfect freedom from the odor of rank syrup, the drastic, harsh and repulsive characteristics of the crude bloodroot, and other coarser ingredients characteristic of competing preparations.

"Merrell Co.'s" "Green Drug," Fluid Extracts, True Salicylic Acid, Salts of Hydrastis, Fluid Hydrastis, and Specialties may be obtained of wholesale druggists throughout the United States, at the Home Office at Cincinnati, or the New York Office, 96 Maiden Lane, New York City. Prices current and printed matter cheerfully supplied.

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co

CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

The Most Complete and Perfect Apparatus

for treating diseases of the Nose, Throat, Middle Ear Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. The **Globe Nebulizer** vaporizes Balsams, Oils, Alcoholic and Aqueous Solutions, Etc., and applies them directly to the parts affected. All essential parts are made of Hard Rubber. Descriptive circular and price-list free.

Address H. M. DUNLAP, M. D.,
No. 58 Grant St., Battle Creek, Mich.

—THE—

Detroit Metric Granule Co.

Manufacturers SOLUBLE, Dosimetric Ganules.

In use in nearly every State in the Union. Progressive physicians by the thousands are adopting this new, but reliable, effective and simple mode of administering medicines.

Alkaloids, Glucosides,
Metaloids, Concentrations.

Catalogue and price-list of over 300 different kinds sent on application. Samples free. When ordering samples state kind preferred.

Address,
DETROIT METRIC GRANULE CO.,
DETROIT. MICH.

HOW TO READ Comfortably Profitably

The HOLLOWAY READING STAND.

A Dictionary Holder, Adjustable Book-Rest and Lamp-Holder combined. Side Racks for Books and Magazines. Dictionary or Reference Book by your side. For the Home or Office. In use in nearly every country in the world.

The CENTURY DICTIONARY CASE.

The best holder and case for the Century Dictionary. Books consulted instantly, and without lifting.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

HOLLOWAY CO., Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Neat, durable SUMMARY binder only 35 cents, or three for $1.00. Every subscriber should have one.

Rare Forms of Gout and Rheumatism.

Sir. James A. Grant, of Ottawa, stated by way of preface to his paper, that in Canada, they watched with the greatest interest the work of the medical profession in the States. It was gratifying in the highest degree to con over such names as Rush, McDowell, Gross, and a host of others. He then gave the history of some rare forms of gout and rheumatism—one being a case of pneumonic gout, one of gouty perityphlitis, another of rheumatic typhlitis or perityphilitis, in each instance the pneumonic or typhlitis symptoms disappearing with metastasis of the diathetic disease to the joints. Let the people be educated to the simplicity of living, so that the functions of the body might be carried on in a normal and healthful manner. The flattering results obtained by many physicians in such cases would suggest Henry's Tri-Iodides for prompt relief.

Physicians' Portraits.

The *N. Y. Medical Journal* recently published a letter from The Maltine M'fg Co., which makes amends to a criticism on their calendars, previously published in its columns. The following is an extract of the letter, and no doubt satisfactorilly explains the whole matter:

It has been our custom for several years to send to the medical profession throughout the United States portraits of eminent physicians and surgeons, and, inasmuch as their distribution has been scrupulously confined to medical men of good repute, no objection has been offered by those gentlemen whose likenesses we reproduced. Not a copy of this calendar, nor of any of our other numerous publications, has ever been sent to the laity.

Maltine is distinctly not a "patent medicine," nor has it ever been advertised to the public, and therefore we have considered it within our province to distribute portraits just as we have promulgated testimonials from the most eminent physicians and chemists in this country and Europe.

We have statistics to prove that ninety per cent. of the physicians of the United States prescribe Maltine. This fact, in addition to the fact that we reach the patient ONLY THROUGH THE PHYSICIAN, would seem to amply vindicate our use of the likeness of a physician whose pictures are on public sale and have continually appeared in the public press, and who is well known as a public man.

The portraits referred to were not used to push the sale of our preparations, as was the portrait of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, recently published by us. It will be remembered that we printed under Dr. Agnew's portrait a facsimile of his indorsement of Maltine. Our only reason for publishing the portrait of Dr.——was because we thought it would interest his medical brethren, who have shown so high an appreciation of the series of likenesses we have already published.

We should like further to say that as soon as objection was made by him we suspended the distribution of the calendars, as we would not knowingly offend even one of the honorable profession to whom we are so greatly indebted.

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Digitized by Google

THE SUMMARY PHYSICIANS' CALL-BOOK AND LEDGER COMBINED
Is the simplest and most complete system of book keeping for doctors yet devised There is no posting or transposing. Price $1.50 including one year's supscription to THE MEDICAL SUMMARY, only $2 00.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

THE MEDICAL SUMMARY

VOL. 16.
NO. 12.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Practical Medicine, New Preparations, &c.

R. H. ANDREWS, M. D. Editor and Proprietor.
2029 Columbia Avenue. P. O. Box 1917, PHILADELPHIA.

$1.00 per Annum in Advance. Ten Cents per Copy.

FOR INDEX SEE ADVERTISING PAGE XXXV.

Entered at the Philadelphia Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

"In Medicina Qualitas Prima Est."

POTENT, RELIABLE, SOLUBLE.

PREPARATIONS OF WM. R. WARNER & CO.
Free to our doctor friends, visiting records, prescription blanks.

PIL. PERISTALTIC.

R. Aloin ¼ gr. Ext. Belladonna ½ gr.
Strychnine 1-60 gr. Ipecac 1-16 gr.
Dose.—One to two pills.
Therapeutic, cathartic, tonic.—40 cents per 100.

PIL. ARTHROSIA.

For cure of rheumatism and rheumatic gout.
Formula: Acidum salicylicum; resina podophyllum, quinia; ext. colchicum, ext. phytolacca, capsicum.
60 cents per 100.

PIL. PERISTALTIC Comp.

R. Salol 2 grs. Ingluvin ½ gr.
Aloin 1-10 gr. Strych. sulph. 1-100 gr.
Ext. belladonna 1-30 gr.
80 cents per 100.

PIL. CHALYBEATE.

Proto carb. of iron, 3 grs.
Dose 1 to 3 pills

PIL. CHALYBEATE Comp.

Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s Ferruginous Pills.
Ferri sulph $FeSO_4$ } = Ferri carb. $FeCO_4$.
Potass. carb. K_2CO_3 } = Potass. sulph. K_2SO_4.
40 cents per 100

Same as pil chalybeate, with ½ gr. ext. nux vomica added to each pill to increase the tonic effect. Dose 1 to 3 pills. 55 cents per 100.

WM. R. WARNER & CO'S
EFFERVESCENT

LITHIA TABLETS.

DIURETIC AND ANTACID.

An elegant, portable and effectual remedy in *Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder Eczema, Bright's Disease, Etc.*

Each tablet contains three grains Citrate of Lithia and affords a convenient method for administering a definite quantity of soluble Lithia in a pleasant form, besides the advantage of having fresh water with each dose; presenting a therapeutic value of a higher standard than the various spring waters which oftentimes contain but an indefinite quantity of the needed salt. The dose is usually one tablet in a glass of pure water three times daily, except otherwise directed by the physician in charge.

A Tablet dropped into a tumbler of cold water, will in a few moments, entirely dissolve with effervescence, producing a sparkling draught. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

1228 Market Street, Philada. 18 Liberty Street, New York. 197 Randolph Street, Chicago

PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUININE, Comp. (PHILIPS').
In Deficiency of the Phosphates, Lack of Nerve Tonic, Malarial Manifestations, Convalescence from the Exanthemata—
WILL NEVER DISAPPOINT.
THE CHAS. E. PHILLIPS' CHEMICAL COMPANY, 77 FINE STREET, NEW YORK.

INGLUVIN—A Specific in Gestation in Doses of 10 to 20 grains.

JOHNSON'S ESSENCE OF CARIKOLA

(PAPOID AND KOLA)

representing the full digestive properties of Papoid and the medicinal activity of Cola Acuminata.

A powerful digestant of meat, milk and other foods.

Tonic; stimulant of natural digestion; restorative of disordered assimilation.

Stimulant of muscular and mental activity.

Essence of Carikola is a perfect substitute for the many essences, wines, elixirs, etc., of pepsin and pancreatin now in the market; is more efficient as a digestive agent for use in predigesting food for invalids, etc., and far superior as an assistant to natural digestion.

It is free from all animal taint, odor or poison, and possesses a delicate and agreeable flavor.

VINO-KOLAFRA (WINE OF KOLA)

containing all the active constituents of fresh Kola Nuts (Cola Acuminata) tonic, stimulant, carminative, diuretic, aphrodisiac.

SOLE AGENTS,

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, 92 William Street, New York.

ANTITHERMIC ANALGESICS IN PAIN! MALARIA! GERMS!

ESPECIALLY INDICATED OUR

"ANTIKAMNIA QUININE AND SALOL TABLETS"

(CONTAINING; 2 GR. ANTIKAMNIA, 2 GR. SULPH. QUININE, 1 GR. SALOL.)

ANTIKAMNIA—Powdered and Tablets.

Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets,
(4¾ gr. Antikamnia and ¼ gr. Codeine.)
Antikamnia and Quinine Tablets,
(2½ gr. Antikamnia and 2½ gr. Quinine.)
Antikamnia and Salol Tablets,
(2½ gr. Antikamnia and 2½ gr. Salol.)

OUR TABLETS CONSIST OF THE MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS ONLY, COMPRESSED WITHOUT ANY EXCIPIENT. THEIR PROMPT DISINTEGRATION AND ASSIMILATION GIVE CERTAINTY AND CELERITY OF EFFECT.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company.
ST. LOUIS MO.

(SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.)

Digitized by Google

NUTRITION IN ITS RELATION TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

When the batteries show signs of becoming "run down," as manifested by the progressive weakness of the current or by its complete failure to respond to the demands made upon it, the electrician proceeds to recharge them.

The nervous system, with its great cerebro-spinal center and elaborate net work of connecting nerves, extending to all parts of the body, is sufficiently analogeous to an electric system to justify a comparison for the sake of illustration.

The nerve centers are recharged for their wonderful work of evolving and giving out nerve-force by recreation, rest, sleep and suitable food.

They are exhausted by exsessive and long-continued activity, emotional strains and physical excesses and the legion of causes incident to modern civilized life; also, by deficiency in the quality of food or by inability of the nutritive organs to assimilate the food provided, constituting a literal "starvation in the midst of plenty."

Unless the cerebro spinal system is kept well nourished, the nervous activity of the individual—his effective force in life—shows signs of deterioration.

It has been demonstrated that the hypophosphites are the natural builders of healthy nerve structure. They should be administered in all conditions of deficient nerve vitality. Their administration should be supplemented by other suitable agents temporarily required by the particular case in hand.

Thus in cases characterized by excessive excitability, the various nerve sedatives should be administered, as needed, to reduce the irritability and calm the patient, conjointly with McArthur's syrup to restore the integrity of the nervous system.

In cases characterized by great vital depression or more or less complete local paralyses, McArthur's syrup should be given combined with the appropriate additional stimulating treatment, as determined by the nature of the case.

That very numerous class of cases characterized by neuralgias and other painful conditions—as Romberg so well says, "The prayer of a nerve for food"—should be generously treated with McArthur's syrup, in addition to the required temporary treatment for the relief of the immediate symptom pain.

The cases which are associated with impoverishment of the blood should be given McArthur's syrup and, in addition, a brief course of other appropriate hæmatinics.

McArthur's syrup is a syrup of the chemically pure hypophosphites of lime and soda, uncomplicated by other drugs.

It, better than any other agent, will sustain the nervous system through a long or unusual effort, or restore the system after such continued activity.

A sample bottle of the syrup will be sent to any physician who wishes to make use of it in his practice, without expense, Address, The McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, Mass.

Digitized by Google

Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.'s Pharmaceutical Specialties

Uric Solvent

PIPERAZINE -BAYER

Antilithic

FOR LITHIASIS, acute and chronic gout, and the uric acid diathesis generally, no remedy has succeeded so well as PIPERAZINE. In renal colic and hæmaturia also, it is efficacious. PIPERAZINE-BAYER is made by a new process whereby its cost is greatly reduced, and is supplied in half and one ounce vials, also in tablets.

EUROPHEN is a complete substitute for Iodoform. It is an ideal cicatrisant for wounds, catarrhal or ulcerative lesions, and has a special value in general surgery, venereal diseases and dermatology. Europhen is non-toxic, has an agreeable odor, and five times more covering power than Iodoform. Europhen is supplied in ounces.

Iodoform Substitute

EUROPHEN

Antisyphilitic

Hypnotic

SULFONAL -BAYER

Nerve Sedative

FOR INSOMNIA and the neuroses SULFONAL-BAYER is a reliable, safe and active remedy, inducing physiological sleep, free from narcosis, and without sequelæ. Sulfonal should always be administered thoroughly dissolved in boiling water, which is allowed to cool until it reaches the drinking point. Supplied in ounces, tablets and pills.

IN rheumatic affections, migraine and influenza SALOPHEN is recommended as the most energetic and eligible remedy now employed for these maladies. Salophen is a salicylic derivative of a non-toxic phenol. It is supplied in ounces, tablets and pills. In very painful conditions, and in influenza, Salophen may be combined with Phenacetine.

Antirheumatic

SALOPHEN

Antineuralgic

Uric Solvent

LYCETOL -BAYER

Antilithic

LYCETOL, the tartrate of dimethylpiperazine, is a uric acid solvent possessing certain advantages: Freedom from hygroscopic qualities, pleasant taste, and great capacity for rendering the blood alkaline. Lycetol is suitable for prolonged administration, is well tolerated by the most sensitive patients, and is completely devoid of toxic effects.

Trional - Aristol - Losophan - Phenacetine-Bayer - Somatose

PAMPHLETS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Digitized by Google

LISTOL is a new Chemical Compound of Thymol and Iodine. A safe and superior surgical dressing in major and minor surgery, dentistry, cavital ulcerations, bed sores, burns, and all erosions of the skin or mucous membrane. It is a non-toxic non-irritating combination of thymol-iodide, of *marked antiseptic properties.* As a dusting powder it is a perfect substitute for Iodoform with the advantage *that it is free from disagreeable odor*, and no more expensive, owing to its extreme lightness.

Listol is supplied in ounces at $1.00 per ounce, prepaid on receipt of price.

Order a package with literature (mentioning this journal).

FOR **LEUCORRHŒA,**
ULCERATIONS,
AND ALL **VAGINAL DISCHARGES.**

EACH TABLET REPRESENTS

Listol	3 gr.	*Ex. Belladonna*	⅛ gr
Acid Boracic	1½ "	*Ex. Helonias*	¼ "
Acid Tannic	1 "	*Ex. Hyoscyamus*	¼ "
Acid Salicylic	½ "	*Ex. Opium*	¼ "

with Ext. Hydrastis (colorless) Eucalyptol and Alum.

One bottle containing 50 Tablets.....$0.60 One bottle containing 500 Tablets.....$2.00

Order a package and literature (mentioning this journal).

LOTSIL — The Modern Antipyretic, Analgesic And Anodyne.

Each 5 Grain Tablet Represents:

Acetanilide	3 gr.	*Caffeine Citrate*	½ gr.
Sodium Bicarb.	1 "	*Monobrom. Camphor*	½ "

Price per ounce finely powdered, or in 5 grain PERFECTION TABLETS, 40 cents.

LOTSIL LA GRIPPE TABLETS.

Lotsil	2½ gr.	*Quinine Sulphate*	2 gr.
Amonium Salicylate	1 "	*Ext. Nux Vomica*	⅛ "

Price 100 Tablets, 60 cents. Price 500 Tablets, $2.50.

LISTOL PHARMACAL CO.,

345 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

Digitized by Google

VALUABLE FORMULAS.

For Burns and Scalds.

℞. Campho-phenique..... ʒ iv
Lanolin,
Ung. aqua rosæ.....aa.. ʒ ii
M. Sig.—Apply two or three times daily.

For Menorrhagia.

℞. Fernine tablets, No. 100.
Sig.—One tablet after each meal, and at bedtime.

For Erysipelas.

℞. Acid tannic,
Ether. sulph.,
Campho-phenique .....aa.. ʒ j
M. Sig.—Paint over affected part every two hours. Give muriated tincture of iron internally (ten to twenty drops, every two hours).

For Foul Ulcers and Suppurations.

℞. Chloro-phenique.... .... ʒ viii
Sig.—Use liberally as a wash.

For Ulcerated and Sore Throat.

℞. Chloro-phenique..... ʒ viii
Sig.—Use as a spray four or five times a day.

For Acidity of the Stomach.

℞. Salitonia tablets, No. 100.
Sig.—Two tablets every four hours.

For Leucorrhœa.

℞. Chloro-phenique ..... ʒ vi
Aquæ ..... ʒ xx
M. Inject morning and evening.

For Anthrax.

℞. Campho-phenique..... ʒ iv
M. Sig.—Inject around the carbuncle and use as a dressing.

For Vomiting of Pregnancy.

℞. Salitonia tablets, No. 100.
Sig.—One tablet every four hours.

$1.25 buys a

Taylor's CERTIFIED Clinical Thermometer

from your dealer, or from us direct, if he does not keep them

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

Taylor Brothers Company, 2 [illegible] St., Rochester, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

THE STANDARD HYPNOTIC, BROMIDIA.

Dose—One-half to one fld. drachm in water or syrup.

THE STANDARD ANODYNE, PAPINE.

Dose—One fld. drachm, represents ⅛ gr. morphia in anodyne principle, minus its constipating effect.

THE STANDARD ALTERATIVE IODIA.

Dose—One or two fld. drachms as indicated.

Clinical reports from eminent physicians throughout the World furnished on application.

BATTLE & CO.

CHEMISTS' CORPORATION,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

North Chemical Co. N.Y. Cleveland Ohio July 1st 94.

Gentlemen, "Helonia Tablets" are nearly a specific in Leucorrhœa 90% of cases treated have resulted favorably. Convenient efficient and easy to administer. Physicians will find them very satisfactory. I will continue their use and certainly get them prepared by the "North Chemical Co."

Yours very truly
D. F. R. Le Gierse. M.D.

* A simple and efficacious method of treatment that does away with the uncertainty of medicated vaginal injections.

DIRECTIONS.—One or two to be inserted into the vagina each night, followed by a warm water douche in the morning. Put up in elegant shape for physicians' prescriptions only.

Western Branch
Peoria, Ill.

NORTH CHEMICAL CO.

96 Maiden Lane, New York City.

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists.

PRICES
Small Packages, 50c.
Large Packages $1.00

Send for Samples and Literature. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Digitized by Google

A VITALIZING TONIC TO THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

SANMETTO

—FOR—

Genito-Urinary Diseases.

☞ A SCIENTIFIC BLENDING of TRUE SANTAL and SAW PALMETTO in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

— SPECIALLY VALUARLE IN —

PROSTATIC TROUBLES OF OLD MEN—PRE-SENILITY,
DIFFICULT MICTURITION — URETHRAL INFLAMMATION,
OVARIAN PAINS — IRRITABLE BLADDER.

POSITIVE MERIT AS A REBUILDER.

DOSE :—One teaspoonful four times a day.

OD CHEM. CO., - New York

PRE-SENILITY.

PRE-SENILITY or premature old age is a too early decline of the verile and physical powers, manifested by a commencing decadence of the reproductive glands — such as a wasting or atrophy of either the Prostate, Testes, Mammae or ovaries — caused by masturbation, sexual excesses, or sedenteary habits.

SANMETTO is the indicated remedy, as it is unexcelled as a vitalizing tonic to the withered glands of the reproductive system, promoting their normal secretory activity. Its continued and regular use for some weeks produces results which are satisfactory to both physician and patient.

SANMETTO is a true TONIC, not a stimulant, to the reproductive organs and mucous surfaces, hence its use for a sufficient period restores their normal function.

OD CHEM. CO., New York.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW ANTIPYRETICS.

As the season is approaching when it is reasonable to expect there may be more or less of *la Grippe* or Influenza, which prevailed in this country several years ago, *we desire to call the attention of the Profession to the compressed form for administering the following remedies*, insuring immediate therapeutic results, the COMPRESSED TABLET being much more readily soluble than the ordinary pill, with greater convenience and absolute exactness.

The large number of these COMPRESSED TABLETS which we have sold, has proven the efficiency of these remedies, as well as the great favor with which our process of compression has been received by the medical profession.

The absence of any excipient,—the Tablet consisting merely of the dry powder compressed—must commend itself to the physician; resulting in the rapid disintegration and assimilation by the system, which is not possible with the ordinary pill, prepared by means of gum or some other excipient, which hardens the mass and prevents rapid solubility.

The following comprise the remedies of this character which we are prepared to supply:

ANTIPYRINE, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 Grains.

ANTIPYRINE and QUININE.

(Antipyrine 2 grains, Quinia Sulph. 2 grains.)

ANTIPYRINE and SALICYLATE of SODA.

(Antipyrine 2 grains, Salicylate of Soda 2 grains.)

ACETANILID, 1, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 Grains.

ACETANILID COMPOUND (Dr. Aulde's), 1-2 Grain.

(Acetanilide 7-20 grain, Caffeine 1-20 grain, Soda Bicarb. C. P., 1-10 grain.)

ALSO, 2 AND 5 GRAIN TABLETS OF THE SAME FORMULA.

ANALGESINE.

Acetanilide 3 grs., Chloride of Ammon. 1 gr., Citrate of Caffeine ½ gr., Bicarb. Sodium ½ gr.

ACETANILID and SALOL, 2 1-2 Grains of Each.

ANTIFEBRIN, 2, 3 and 5 Grains.

ANTIFEBRIN and CHOCOLATE.

(Antifebrin 5 grs., Sweet Chocolate 10 grs.)

PHENACETINE, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 Grains.

PHENACETINE and CAFFEINE.

(Phenacetine 3 grs., Citrate Caffeine 1½ grs.)

PHENACETINE and SALOL.

(Phenacetine 2½ grs., Salol 2½ grs.)

A paper, embodying a number of formulæ as prescribed with marked success in both hospital and private practice in different phases of *la Grippe*, giving in detail the chemistry of all the ANTIPYRETICS and other remedial agents now being largely prescribed by our most eminent practitioners, for the prevailing disease, will be sent on application.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

PEACOCK'S BROMIDES

(CHEMICALLY PURE.)

Each fluid drachm represents 15 grains of Combined Bromides.

Uses: Uterine Congestion, Headache, Epilepsy, and all Congestive, Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses.

DOSE.—One to two FLUID drachms, in WATER, three or more times a day.

AVOID THE USE OF COMMEROIAL BROMIDE SUBSTITUTES.

CHIONIA FROM CHIONANTHUS.

USES:

ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY HEPATIC TORPOR.

Does not purge, per se, but under its use the Liver and Bowels gradually resume their normal functions.

DOSE.—One Fluid Drachm three times a day.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO., - ST. LOUIS.

SENG ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS OF Panax Schinseng (Manchuria)

FOR

INDICESTION AND MALNUTRITION.

Specially indicated in Phthisis and other Wasting Diseases.

DOSE.—One or more teaspoonfuls three times a day. For Babies, one to ten drops during each feeding.

CACTINA PILLETS

INDICATED IN ABNORMAL HEART ACTION.

Given with Antipyretics TO PREVENT Cardiac Depression.

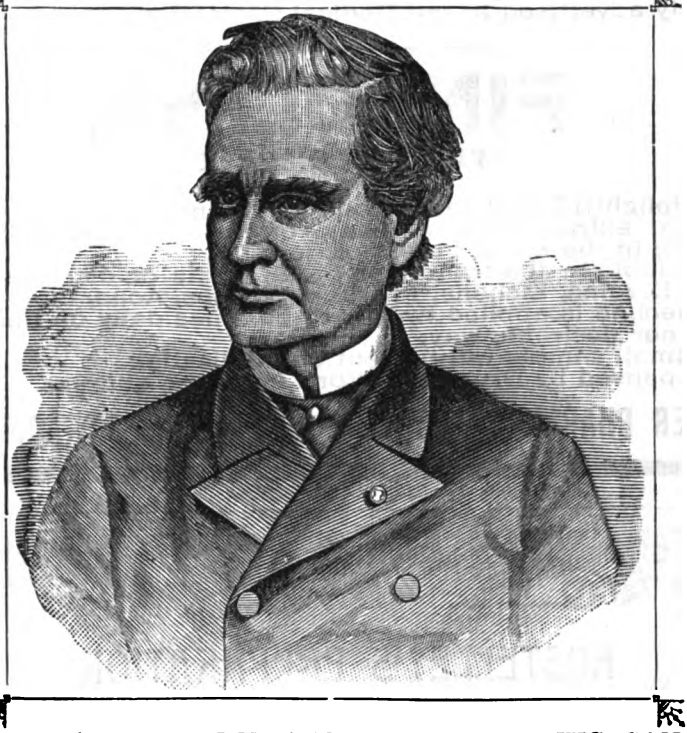
☞Each Pillet represents one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina—the active proximate principle of Cactus Mexicana.

DOSE.—One Pillet every hour, or less often, as indicated.

SULTAN DRUG CO., St. Louis and London.

Digitized by Google

S. H. KENNEDY'S EXTRACT OF PINUS CANADENSIS.



I have used S. H. KENNEDY'S EXTRACT PINUS CANADENSIS in some affections of the rectum, vagina and cervix uteri. I have used it considerably diluted as a vaginal wash, with great success, but I prefer to apply it to the os tincæ on cotton wool, either pure or mixed with glycerine and rose water. Thus applied, it should remain intact for two or three, or even four days, and then be renewed. In this way I have seen chronic granular erosions, with leucorrhea, disappear very rapidly under its use. I have not time to do more than call the attention of my professional brethren to this new extract, which I am sure will be recognized as a valuable addition to our Materia Medica

J. Marion Sims.

NEW YORK.

A sample bottle of S. H. KENNEDY'S EXTRACT PINUS CANADENSIS will be sent FREE to any Physician who wishes to test it if he will pay the express charges.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

PHYTOLINE.

A POWERFUL ANTI-FAT, ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

Prepared from the active principle of the berries of Phytolacca Decandra.

Indicated in Obesity, Fatty Degeneration of the Heart, Fatty Tumors, Rheumatism and allied complaints.

Prescribed in ten-drop doses, half hour before and one hour after the three daily meals.

Only advertised to the Medical Profession.

PINEOLINE.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

A delightful and efficacious Ointment prepared from the ethereal extract of the Needle of the Pine (Pinus Pumilio) growing in the Black Forest of Germany.

Valuable in the treatment of all forms of diseases of the Skin; Eczema, Lichens, Pruritus, Scabies, Acne, etc.

Pineoline is applied two or three times daily on linen or in any other desirable way.

A small sample will be sent on application.

Dispensed by Druggists. For Literature, address

WALKER PHARMACAL CO., - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

HOSTELLEY'S PREPARATIONS.

HOSTELLEY'S Syrup Hydriodic Acid and Hostelley's Compound Syrup Hypophosphites have met with such favor among physicians that twice within a year we have been obliged to increase our facilities. Do you prescribe these preparations, doctor? If not, take advantage of one of the offers below. When you've used the products, you'll thank us for this suggestion.

Special Offer No. 1.

Any physician wishing to test our preparations, will, by sending his letter-head or card and $1.00, receive two bottles for the price of one, the regular price for the preparations being $1.00 per bottle. In accepting this offer please state whether you wish one bottle of each of the remedies or two bottles of either one. Give Name, Post Office Address, and Express Office plainly.

Special Offer No. 2.

Any physician wishing to test our preparations thoroughly, will, by sending his letter-head or card and $5.00, receive one-half dozen lb. bottles of our Syrup of Hydriodic Acid and one-half dozen lb. bottles of our Compound Syrup Hypophosphites. The regular wholesale price of above, in quantity, would be $9.00. Give Name, Post Office Address and Express Office plainly.

W. H. HOSTELLEY & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA. Box 638.

1 in 3 of the total number of American Physicians are using and have confidence in Mulford Co's Tablets. Such popularity does not come by chance. We have merited confidence by exercising the most scrupulous care in selecting and manufacturing every article bearing our name.

☞To get all in line we make this "SPECIAL Introductory OFFER" of Seasonable Fall and Winter Remedies, in Tablet form, for - - -

Regular Price, $2.35.

$1.00

Cash with order. Duplicate orders filled only at regular list prices. We pre-pay charges.

COCAINE, CUBEBS COMP.
FOR TICKLING COUGH AND BRONCHIAL IRRITATION.
Cocaine Muriate.....1-12 gr.
Potass. Chlor.....2 grs.
Ammon. Muriate.....1 gr.
Ext Glycyrrhiza.....2 grs
Ol. Resin Cubeb.....1-8 gr
DOSE.—Allow 1 to dissolve slowly in throat every two hours.
100, PRICE 50C.

HYDR. ACID, HYPOPHOS, COMP. and CREOSOTE.
A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY IN PHTHISIS AND FOR THE SEQUALAE OF GRIP, ESPECIALLY WHERE MANIFESTED BY SEVERE NERVOUS DEPRESSION AND EXHAUSTION.
Syr. Hydriodic Acid.....1-4 dr.
Syr. Hypophosphites, U.S.P...1-2 dr.
Strych. Hypo.....1-64 gr.
Creosote, Beechwood.....1- gr.
DOSE.—1 to 2 after meals.
100, PRICE 60C.

EXPECTORANT (TONIC).
ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN "WINTER COUGH" OF AGED OR INFIRM.
Strych. Sulph.....1-60 gr.
Tr. Digitalis.....2 min.
Terpin Hydrate.....3 grs.
Powd. Opium.....1-24 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....1-- gr.
DOSE.—1 to 2 tablets 3 or 4 times daily.
100, PRICE 50C.

CORYZA (IMPROVED).
Camphor.....1-4 gr.
Quinine Sulph.....1-4 gr.
Morphine Sulph.....1-64 gr.
Atropine Sulph.....1-2000 gr.
Ext. Glycyrrhiza.....1-2 gr.
DOSE.—1 to 2 every half-hour or so.
100, PRICE 30C.

KERMES' MINERAL COMP.
(Croup.)
INVALUABLE IN CROUP AND CAPILLARY BRONCHITIS.
Antimony Sulphuret.....1-6 gr.
Powdered Ipecac.....1-12 gr
DOSE.—As expectorant, 1 every half to 1 hour; as emetic, 3 to 4.
100, PRICE 20C.

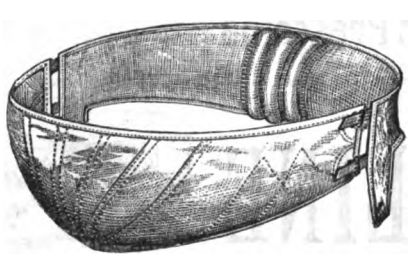
AMMONIUM CHLOR. COMPOUND WITH CODEINE.
(Anodyne Expectorant.)
Ammon. Chlor.....1-4 gr.
Ext Glycyrrhiza.....1-10 gr.
Powd. Cubeb.....1-8 gr.
Sodium Chlorate.....1-4 gr.
Codeine.....1-25 gr.
DOSE.—1 to 2 every 2 or 3 hours.
100, PRICE 25C.

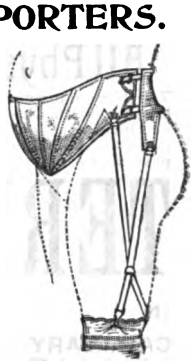
H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,

CHICAGO OFFICE, 112 and 114 Dearborn St.
Factors of Reliable Tablets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. Y. OFFICE, 12 Gold St.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST AND RESUME OF WINTER REMEDIES.

DRS. GRAY & FOSTER'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.





For many years a want has been strongly felt by all our leading Physicians and Surgeons for an Abdominal Supporter that would more fully meet the general requirements of common use. To this end, Drs. Gray and Foster, having had an extensive experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of Females, and knowing just what was wanted, devised this Supporter, the merits and worth of which have been at once recognized and appreciated by every physician who has seen and examined it.

In the treatment of hronic Diseases of Females, this Supporter has been prescribed in many instances by several of the leading Gynecologists of the country, and in every case has given the most perfect satisfaction. Especially has it been successful in its results when worn both before and after confinement, and in these cases has served as a preventive from the numerous diseases and deformities which are liable to occur from improper care at these critical periods.

Ladies who are suffering from pains in the back, hips, loins and sides, accompanied with constipation, nausea, headache and neuralgic pains in the limbs—troubles which are often caused by the weight and downward pressure of the bowels—are relieved and frequently cured by the use of this Supporter.

These supporters can be worn with ease at all times, and are the greatest aid ever yet devised to give comfort and support in walking up and down stairs, riding over rough roads, or any active exercise whatever.

They are so adjustably constructed that they can be made to fit the form perfectly, and hold up the bowels in a comfortable position without undue pressure. They are the cheapest thing of the kind in the market, and being made of materials that may be readily washed, can be kept perfectly clean. Provision is also made for attaching a hose supporter, as shown in the right hand figure above. For slender forms, this will aid greatly in keeping the Abdominal Supporter in place.

Made in two widths of front, at following prices:

REGULAR WIDTH, $2.50 — WITH HOSE SUPPORTER, $3.00
EXTRA, " 3.00 — " " " 3.50

Geo. Frost & Co., 31 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

THE BEST ANTISEPTIC

FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

LISTERINE

NON-TOXIC, NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane; adapted to internal use, and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

LISTERINE destroys promptly all odors emanating from diseased gums and teeth and will be found of great value when taken internally, in teaspoonful doses, to control the fermentative eructations of dyspepsia, and to disinfect the mouth, throat, and stomach. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, INDISPENSABLE FOR THE DENTAL TOILET.

Lambert's Litbiated Hydrangea.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals.)

Close clinical observation has caused Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Renal Alterative and Anti-Lithic Agent in the treatment of

URINARY CALCULUS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, CYSTITIS, DIABETES, HÆMATURIA, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, ALBUMINURIA AND VESICAL IRRITATIONS GENERALLY.

We have much valuable literature upon GENERAL ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT, LITHEMIA, DIABETES, CYSTITIS, ETC., to forward to physicians upon request.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

At the National Capital All Physicians Prescribe

Terraline—a purified and tasteless preparation of Petroleum for internal use—a substitute for Cod Liver Oil and its Emulsions. It is not a patent medicine in any sense of the word, but is sold entirely on the prescriptions of physicians.

TERRALINE

IN

CAPILLARY BRONCHITIS

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS

BRONCHIAL CATARRH

LA GRIPPE

CROUP

GENERAL ANÆMIA

It stands to-day without a peer in the treatment of all inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tract.

Administered in dessertspoonful doses, it modifies the cough, increases the expectoration, and generally improves the patient.

Terraline is superior to Cod Liver Oil. It does not simply palliate the cough, but allays the pulmonary irritation, improves the digestive and assimilative powers, and exerts a deleterious effect on micro-organisms.

It produces the most positive results, and can be administered indefinitely to the weakest stomachs without creating a repugnance to its use.

Its effects are especially gratifying in the depressed condition following an attack of La Grippe.

In the croupy coughs of children, and in Croup itself, it is prescribed with the greatest benefit.

A physician writes that in a case of General Anæmia in an excessively chlorotic girl, the improvement was soon marked and progressive. She used Terraline three months and gained in weight five and one-half pounds each month.

It is a reconstructive and tissue builder of great power. DR. CHAS. H. STOWELL, Editor of *The National Medical Review*, formerly Professor of Physiology and Microscopy at University of Michigan, experimented on the lower animals and proved that Terraline is thoroughly emulsified by the digestive juices, and is absorbed without the possibility of a doubt.

Any "Terraline," or preparation of similar name, is an imitation if manufactured at any place but Washington, D. C.

We will send a dollar bottle, free, to any physician who will pay express charges of 25 cents.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY **THE TERRALINE COMPANY**

1316 L STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE

Digitized by Google

Palatable and Potent for Phthisical Patients

Cod Liver Oil as a curative agent depends largely on the active principles it contains—more than on the oil itself. Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda represents double the amount of active principles contained in refined Cod Liver Oil, and four times the amount in emulsions. Hence its special value whenever Cod Liver Oil or the Hypophosphites are indicated.

Cord. Ol. Morrhuae Comp.—Hagee

is not greasy, has no odor or taste of oil, is a thin fluid **cordial**, and not a heavy emulsion. It is most pleasant to the palate, stimulates the appetite, restores tone to the nervous system, and is just the thing to prescribe for phthisical patients, and others who want to grow fat and want "a pleasant medicine." It is more potent and prompter in its action than the unpleasant oils and emulsions.

Each fluid ounce represents 33⅓ pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, with 6 grains Hypophosphites of Lime and 3 grains Hypophosphite of Soda.

In 16 oz. bottles only. Price $1.00, express prepaid.

KATHARMON CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FORMULA:

Each fluid drachm contains

Tonga, 30 grs.
Sodium Salicylate, 10 grs.
Ext. Cimicifuga Racemosa, 2 grs.
Pilocarpin Salicylate, 1-100 gr.
Colchicin Salicylate, 1-500 gr.

TONGALINE

ANTI-NEURALGIC. ANTI-RHEUMATIC.

Possesses a peculiar affinity for viscid and sluggish secretions, neutralizing and eliminating them through the bowels and the emunctories.

INDICATED IN

Neuralgia,
Rheumatism,
La Grippe,
Gout,
Sciatica,
Nervous Headache.

The Salicylic Acid being from Oil of Wintergreen.

Sample of Tongaline sent to any physician who will pay express charges.

INDICATED IN

Metritis,
Endo-Metritis,
Subinvolution,
Menorrhagia,
Metrorrhagia,
Leucorrhœa,
Dysmenorrhœa,
Ovarian Neuralgia,
Painful Pregnancy,
After-Pains.

Ponca Comp.

UTERINE ALTERATIVE.

Exercises a decided alterative action on the uterine tissues, a general tonic influence on the Pelvic Organs; has a tendency to absorb plastic deposits, to regulate the vascular supply, to relieve congestion, to take up the nerve forces, to encourage peristalsis, and to remove spasmodic conditions.

FORMULA:

Each tablet contains
Ext. Ponca, 3 grs.
Ext. Mitchella Repens 1 gr.
Caulophyllin, ¼ gr.
Helonin, ⅛ gr.
Viburnin, ⅛ gr.

Sample of Ponca Compound sent free on application.

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

Digitized by Google

Urethritis and Cystitis.

Inflammations—acute or chronic—of the bladder or urethra are promptly relieved by Tritica—S. & H. Physicians say it will make short work of any case of acute cystitis or urethritis, and that mild attacks end favorably in two or three days.

Tritica S&H

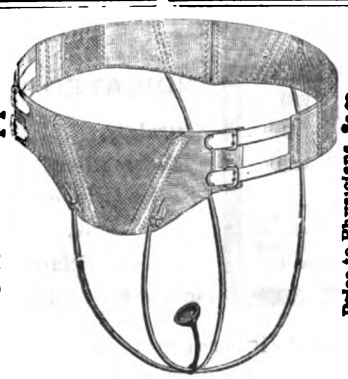
Tritica—S. & H. is a non-alcoholic preparation of Triticum Repens, which was a favorite remedy of Dr. Grailley Hewitt, of London, in bladder troubles. It exerts a remarkable influence on mucous tissues, relieving inflammation, and at the same time is pleasant to the taste, promotes digestion, and overcomes constipation.

In Leucorrhœa and Gonorrhœa no other internal medication should be used. Many hospitals use it in all inflammations and irritations of the renal tract. Send to us for sample and literature.

THE SEARLE & HERETH CO., Chicago.

....MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS....

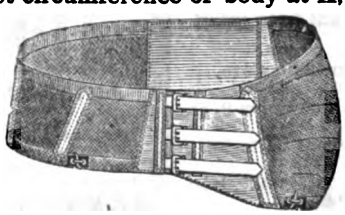
Flavell's Improved Uterine Supporter.



Price to Physicians, $2.00.
Directions for Ordering. — Give circumference of abdomen two inches below navel, and state if for prolapsus, anteversion, or retroversion.

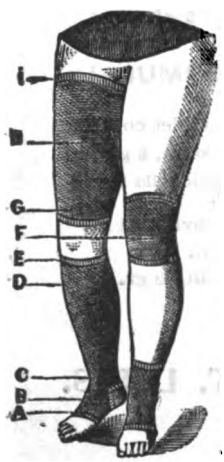
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

Directions for Measurement.—Please give exact circumference of body at K, L, M.



PRICE TO PHYSICIANS

SILK ELASTIC,	- -	Each, $2.75
THREAD ELASTIC,	-	" 2.00



Elastic Stockings, Etc.

PRICES TO PHYSICIANS.

	Best Silk Each.	*Best Thread Each.*
Stocking from A to E, - - - -	$2.50	$1.50
" " A to G, - - - - -	4.00	2.50
" " A to I, - - - -	5.50	4.00
Knee Cap from E to G, - - - - -	1.50	1.00
Legging " C to E, - - - -	1.50	1.00
Anklet " A to C, - - - - -	1,50	1.00

Directions for measurement—Give exact circumference and length in all cases. We allow for expansion.

GOODS SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE OR EXPRESS C. O. D.

G. W. Flavell & Bro., Manufacurers,

1005 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google

Private Formulae.

Pills.

We can manufacture in no smaller quantities than 3000 with a sugar coating, or 1000 gelatin-coated.

Filled Capsules.

Either hard or elastic, in quantities of 500 and upwards—5 and 10-minim, and 2½, 5, 10 and 15 gramme capacity.

Tablet Triturates.

We are prepared to furnish of any special formula, provided the quantity is not less than 1000 tablets, and the amount of the medicament does not exceed ¼ grain in each tablet. This rule, however, is necessarily elastic, and depends considerably upon the nature of the proposed medicament.

Liquid Preparations.

Such as Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Wines, Syrups, Etc., we can handle in quantities of three gallons and upwards.

Compressed Tablets.

We can prepare for you in as small lots as 1000, and from ½ grain to 180 grains in weight.

Hypodermic Tablets.

Will be provided in accordance with any formula submitted, in quantities of 1000 and upwards. Due care should be observed that the dose be not too large for the size of the tablet, which when finished, weighs ½ grain.

We should, in a word, be glad to submit quotations upon the manufacture of

Any Legitimate Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Your Private Formulæ will leave our laboratory with a guarantee not only as regards the quality of the ingredients, but, furthermore, that they were manufactured in strict accord with the formulæ submitted.

With formulæ containing quinine, you will not find upon analysis that some cheaper alkaloid of chinchona was substuted; or where quinine, two grains, was specified, you will not find that only a fractional part of that amount was used. With your pills, for example, it will not be possible for you to sum up the total number of grains according to your formula, and then find upon weighing, with excipient, coating and all, that the weight is not more than should be the weight of the active ingredients alone before being incorporated into the mass. We say this advisedly, for in several instances *where we were underbid* we have had such facts directed to our attention.

Our Prices are not always the lowest, but with our quotations goes the *guarantee* alluded to above, and furthermore **absolute secrecy in connection with your formulæ.**

DROP A CARD FOR OUR BROCHURE ENTITLED "SPECIAL PREPARATIONS."

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Detroit, - New York, - Kansas City, - U. S A., London, Eng., and Walkerville, Ont.

Digitized by Google

GLYCOZONE

Both Medal and Diploma

Awarded to Charles Marchand's Glycozone by World's Fair of Chicago, 1893, for its powerful healing properties. This harmless remedy prevents fermentation of food in the stomach and it cures:

DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ULCER OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, AND ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT.

HYDROZONE

IS THE STRONGEST ANTISEPTIC KNOWN.

One ounce of this new Remedy is, for its Bactericide Power, equivalent to two ounces of Charles Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (medicinal), which obtained the Highest Award at the World's Fair of Chicago, 1893, for

Stability, Strength, Purity and Excellency.

CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY GERMS:

DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, LA GRIPPE,—OPEN SORES: ABSCESSES, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS,—INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,—INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT: TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER,—WOMEN'S WEAKNESSES: WHITES, LEUCORRHŒA,—SKIN DISEASES: ECZEMA, ACNE, ETC.

Send for free 152-page book giving full information with endorsements of leading physicians. Physicians remitting express charges will receive free samples.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

Glycozone is sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a yellow label, white and black letters, red and blue border, with signature.

Charles Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (medicinal) is put up only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with signature.

Hydrozone is put up only in small, medium and large size bottles, bearing a red label, white letters, gold and blue border, with signature.

THESE REMEDIES ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

☞ Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

Charles Marchand 28 Prince St., New York.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Digitized by Google

FIRWEIN —TILDEN'S

A balsam of fir wine with iodine, bromine and phosphorus.

IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT PHTHISIS, it arrests the progress of the disease, allays irritation, controls the cough and expectoration, stimulates healthy secretions, heals ulcerations, and soothes the inflamed membrane. Unlike expectorants, hypophosphites, cod liver oil and emulsion compounds, **FIRWEIN** does not impair, but instead strengthens and improves digestion and assimilation; a matter of the greatest importance in view of the fact that malassimilation is the chief source of danger in these conditions.

IN CHRONIC CYSTITIS, **FIRWEIN** may be regarded as almost *a specific*. No class of ailments gives the physician more annoyance than old chronic bladder troubles, that persist in spite of treatment, perhaps for years. If you will try it in a case of this kind you will be a friend of **FIRWEIN** for the rest of your life, and your patients will rise up and call you blessed.

IN NASAL, PHARYNGEAL AND LARYNGEAL CATARRH, **FIRWEIN** given internally and topically by means of atomizer, vaporizer or inhaler, will give you satisfactory results. Try it!

DOSE.—One to two teaspoonfuls, three to six times daily. *For spraying*—add one part of vaseline or petrolatum oil, to three parts of Firwein and use warm. *For persistent coughs*—one drachm opii, deod. to four ounces of Firwein.

A FULL PINT BOTTLE WILL BE SENT PREPAID TO ANY PHYSICIAN AS A SAMPLE ON RECEIPT OF FIFTY CENTS TO PAY CARRIAGE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE TILDEN COMPANY,

NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

1856. "H. V. C." 1895.

Twenty-nine years in the hands of the medical profession.

Hayden's Viburnum Compound.

A Powerful and Perfectly Safe

Antispasmodic, Tonic, and Nervine.

Without a successful rival in the world in the

Ailments of Women and in Obstetric practice.

In **Tedious Labor, Inertia, Rigidity** of the **Os Uteri** and **Convulsions** it cannot but excite the **admiration** of the Obstetrician by its perfect action. Its employment in a single case will prove all we claim for it. In

DYSMENORRHŒA, MENORRHAGIA, THREATENED ABORTION AND DANGEROUS FLOODING

It is too well and favorably known to the Profession to require any comment from us. Reference.—Any of the most eminent medical men in the United States.

For our Large Illustrated Hand Book, FREE, Send Your Address to

The New York Pharmaceutical Company,

Bedford Springs, Mass.

Digitized by Google

A safe and perfect substitute for morphia

Which will not produce heart failure nor the "drug habit," nor any depressing after effects, but is a prompt analgesic, antipyretic, anti-rheumatic, and costs only half as much as similar coal tar productions.

FEBRINOL

(METHYL PARA ACETPHENITIDIN.)

Dr. Silas F. Yount, Professor of Nervous Diseases in Post-Graduate Medical School and in Clinical College of Medicine, Chicago, Ill., writes: "In rheumatism, neuralgia, dysmenorrhea, and all neuroses due to irregular menstruation. nervous headache, muscular pains, sciatica and muscular spasms, Febrinol gives more and quicker relief than any other remedy."

Send for free sample and practical literature.

Fuller & Fuller Co. Chicago.

Sole Licensees For U. S.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The Oldest and Ablest Journal of ECLECTIC MEDICINE.

$2.00 per annum in advance.

JOHN K. SCUDDER, M. D., Editor.

Send for sample copy or special club rates with any medical journal or books to

JOHN M. SCUDDER'S SONS,

Publishers,

301 Plum Street. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brief Notes.

After an attack of the grip the patient finds himself in a state of extreme weakness and prostration from which condition he is tediously brought to his former good health. Remedies which stimulate his exhausted nerves too vigorously do so at the expense of his general condition. Then comes the relapse. Syr. Hypophos. Comp. McArthur conveys to the tissues the revivifying and vitalizing agent, phosphorus, in its most oxidizable and assimilable form. Thus the true vitality of the nerve structure is restored by renewing the nutrition of the tissues themselves.

We are informed that Diptheria Antitoxic Serum, produced in the Laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, of New York, can be obtained in limited quantities from Lehn & Fink, New York.

Dr. C. H. Hughes writes to the Peacock Chemical Co., of St. Louis, as follows:—I need scarcely repeat what I have said to you personally, that my faith and integrity of your firm and confidence in the selected purity of your valuable combination gives me full faith in their therapeutic efficacy for all conditions where bromide compounds are indicated.

Schulze-Berge & Koechl, New York, sole agents in the United States for the Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, Hoechst A. Main, Germany, who manufacture diptheria anitoxin, Behring, under the immediate supervision of Professors Behring and Ehrlich, are assured of a regular supply of this product in the near future. For prices see their advertisement over index in this issue.

The proprietors of Tongaline and Ponca Compound, have just issued a neat and convenient Physicians' Pocket Diary and Daily Memorandum Book, which concains much valuable information for the general practitioner. It was the intention to have one in the hands of every physician in the United States, by January 1st, but if through an error in addressing or negligence on the part of the post-office officials, any physician should not have received a copy, it will be mailed on application to the Mellier Drug Company, 2112 Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

A Prominent Physician

Happily characterizes the dual action of "Maltine with Coca Wine," in the following graphic manner: "The Coca boosts the patient and the Maltine furnishes the peg that prevents him from slipping back."

Other tonics afford only temporary stimulation, with nothing to prevent the subsequent reaction.

An eight ounce bottle of "Maltine with Coca Wine" and an eight ounce bottle of any other preparation selected from the list of Maltine Preparations will be promptly sent to any physician signifying a willingness to defray mere express charges.

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
168 Duane Street, New York.

SALACETOL- "CHEMIA"

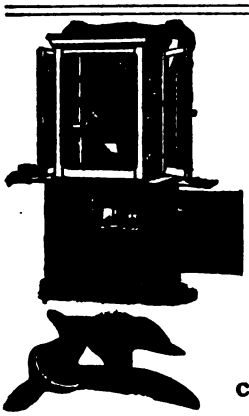
Non-Toxic Antiseptic and Anti-Rheumatic.

Manufactured by
CHEMISCHE FABRIK VORMALS
HOFMANN & SCHOETENSACK
Ludwigshafen O. Rhine, Germany.

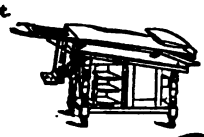
COCAINE "ZIMMER'S BRAND,"
R. W. PHAIR & CO., AGENTS.

For Clinical Reports and Samples Address

R. W. PHAIR & CO.,
14 Platt Street,
New York.
Sole Licencees for U. S.



THE "ALLISON" { Physicians' Chair. Operating Table. Instrument Cabinet.



THE most practical, complete, and satisfactory goods on the market. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and terms reasonable.

CATALOGUE FREE.

W. D. ALLISON CO., Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Chas. Lents & Sons, 28 North 11th St., Philadelphia, Agents.

Digitized by Google

There is but one

House to be credited with the introduction of Kola commercially into this country.

There is but one

Preparation which fully represents ALL the virtues of the FRESH undried nut. This preparation is

KOLAVIN

MADE BY

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

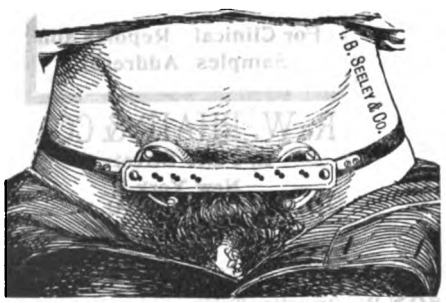
(The introducers of Kola to commerce in America.)

Detroit, Mich.

NOTE! An entirely new 80-page illustrated Monograph on Kola will be mailed on request.

Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses

Possesses all the advantages of others and are without their faults. They are made in a great variety of styles to suit the various forms and conditions of hernia. They are impervious to moisture; used in bathing, and fitting perfectly to the shape of the body, may be worn without inconvenience by the youngest child, most delicate female, or the laboring man.



These trusses, being unaffected by perspiration, are easily kept clean, avoiding all sour, sweaty chafing unpleasantness, and while extremely light, the worst forms of hernia will be held permanently, thereby causing a radical cure where cure is possible by any means.

The importance of physicians judiciously pursuing the mechanical treatment of every variety and condition of hernia, cannot be too strongly urged. With proper instruments it will be found a pleasant as well as profitable branch of the profession.

We invite correspondence, and cheerfully mail upon application our "Mechanical Treatment of Hernia," Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Addres:

I. B. SEELEY & CO.,

The Largest Manufacturers of Trusses And Kindred Goods.

25 S. 11th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Literary Notes.

Among the many interesting articles in *Scribner's Magazine*, for February, is the one by Dr. Charles L. Dana, entitled "Giants and Giantism," in which the author announces an important discovery, the result of several years of investigation; that is, that "giantism" is a disease.

A better magazine than the *Cosmopolitan* was never published for less than double the price, only $1.50 a year. The numbers so far this year have come to us with an unusually large variety of interesting reading.

The *Jenness-Miller Monthly*, is rapidly coming to the front as a leading magazine of its class. It has recently been much improved in its general makeup and appearance.

The F. A. Davis Co., announce at an early date, the publication of a companion book to Dr. R. von Krafft-Ebing's famous treatise, "Psychopathia Sexualis," entitled, "Suggestive Therapeutics in Psychopathia Sexualis," it being a translation of the original by Dr. A. Schrenck-Notzing, of Munich, collaborator with Krafft-Ebing.

We are informed that E. B. Treat, Publisher, has in press the following works, which will appear in the early part of this year:

The "International Medical Annual," which is an eminently useful book for the busy practitioner. The price will remain the same as heretofore, $2.75.

A Synopsis of "The Practice of Medicine," comprising an embodiment of the late "Systems" and Cyclopedias. By Wm. B. Stewart, M. D., of Philadelphia.

"Diseases of the Nose and Throat," By Watson Williams, M. D., London.

Hamilton's System of "Legal Medicine." Assisted by Thirty Medical and Legal Collaborators, is announced as now ready. Complete in Two Vols.

William Wood & Company, have in preparation an encyclopedic work entitled Twentieth Century Practice It will have even a greater scope than Ziemmsen, which was published in this country twenty years ago. The list of contributors is of the highest order, containing European and American names of the utmost prominence in the various departments. Send for specimen pages. Mention SUMMARY.

Digitized by Google

The Treatment of Cancer.

The treatment of cancer formerly considered hopeless, has during the past ten years undergone many changes, and has possibly more than kept pace with the rapid strides made in other departments of the medical sciences. The earlier stages of cancer are now, not infrequently, as successfully attacked as almost any other disease. By the term "earlier stages," it is not meant while the tumor is necessarily small, for one may be equally successful with tumors of every size, but that the disease is still in condition amenable to active treatment, and has not become constitutional.

Dr. Mather of Mather's Medical Institute, 124 Hamilton Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey, says: that his experience has led him to the general conclusion that cancer is, primarily, local. The weight of this view of the matter is further confirmed by his nospital observation, and in private practice. For example, cancer of the lips, breast, fingers and skin are in the greater number of recorded cases, caused by some local irritation, consequently he does not classify such cases under the description "hereditary," yet there are exceptions.

The various modes of treating the Disease are as follows:

1st.—By absorption (locally applied) injecting into the tumors, etc.

2d.—By medicines calculated to act on the disease, taken internally, (absorbents, etc.)

3d. By local applications, viz.: pressure, pastes, ointments, plasters, liniments, etc.

4th.—By non-active treatment and careful watching.

The recognized and acknowledged success of Dr. Mather in the treatment of cancer is well merited; with the grand discovery of a chemical antidote he has cured cases that were thought incurable by many.

E. MATHER, M. D.,
124 Hamilton Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Brief Notes.

At this season of the year when radical and sudden thermal changes are the rule, it becomes of vital interest to the busy practitioner to have in compact, ready form, such approved medicaments as meet the analgesic and antithermic requirements of the bulk of his patients. As pertinent we call attention to the following combination tablets: "Antikamnia and Codeine," each containing 4¾ gr. antikamnia and ¼ gr. codeine, "Antikamnia and Quinine," each containing 2½ gr. antikamnia and 2½ gr. quinine. "Antikamnia and Salol," each containing 2½ gr. antikamnia, 2½ salol and "Antikamnia, Quinine and Salol," each containing 2 gr. antikamnia, 2 gr. quinine and 1 gr. salol. These together witn the well-known "Antikamnia Tablets," of various sizes, and "Antikamnia Powdered," constitute indispensable factors in the armamentarium of the physician, and are more than ordinarily indicated in present climatic conditions.

Physicians prescribing Pil Orientalis, (Thompson), are reporting most gratifying results in Impotency, (particularly from excessive masturbation), by the administration of fld. ex. ergot, (fifteen to twenty drops, three or four times a day, for one or two weeks or alternately), in conjunction with Pil Orientalis, (Thompson.) Investigate. See advertisement on another page.

Hartmann's Wood Wool Wadding stands in the front rank as a surgical dressing. It is very absorbent, carries the discharge away from the wound, and disseminates it into the bulk of dressing, where it is brought into contact with the meroury used in its preparation, and the discharge is thus rendered inert.

See advertisement on page xxxiv, and without fail drop postal for samples of this elegant dressing.

Zymotoid, advertised on another page, appears well worth investigating; as we understand, it is placed in the hands of any physician who desires to test its merits, on an *absolute guarantee*, that it will give better results in the treatment of Diphtheria, than any other remedy at present in professional hands.

Digitized by Google

THE IMPROVED "YALE" SURGICAL CHAIR.

☞ HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, OCT. 4th. 1893.

Fig. V—Semi-Reclining.

The "YALE" is the most complete Chair ever offered to the Surgeon, Gynæcologist, Oculist or Aurist. Every position known to the profession is easily and quickly obtained. Has the largest range of movements. Can be firmly locked in any desired position. Does away with moving patient to get dorsal position. Secures the most desirable inclinations for the Sim's position. Can be raised, lowered, revolved or tilted with patient in position to get the best lights. It is the STRONGEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL CHAIR MADE.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

in range of Movements and Positions, and ease of Adjustment.

Fig. XVII—Dorsal Position

Pronounced the *ne plus ultra* by the Surgeon, Gynæcologist, Oculist and Aurist.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

CANTON SURGICAL AND DENTAL CHAIR COMPANY,

38 to 54 East Eighth and 50 to 52 South Walnut Streets, CANTON, OHIO.

DOCTOR, U NEED this *one* article, clasped, when in hand or buggy, unclasped on saddle, to get every where by day or night, with greatest ease, prepared for every emergency.

Write for prices, in free catalogue of all styles to

W. SCOTT MARSHALL, Sole M'f'g'r. of

OUR CUT 5 Nº 32 BOTTLE

CONVERTIBLE CASE-BAGS,

Office 5625 Jackson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—House Barn, Office, small Drug Store. Practice; the best bargain in Pennsylvania. Small cash payment. Write for particulars. Address Box 58, Grover, Bradford Co., Pa.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

BARLEY CRYSTALS

New Diuretic, Renovating Tonic Cereal; also Gluten Dyspepsia Flour, and Diabetes Flour.

Pamphlet and Cooking Samples Free.

Unrivaled in America or Europe. Ask Dealers, or Write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

Artificial Legs and Arms,

Marks' patents.

With Rubbr Feet and Hands.

Durable in their construction, natural in their action, noiseless in their movements, and the most comfortable for the wearer. It is not unusual to see a farmer working in the fields with an artificial leg, or a brakeman plying his brake on a fast running train, or an engineer with eand on the throttle, or a fireman, carpenter, mason miner, in fact men of every vocation at labor, in the full capacity of their employment, wearing one or two artificial legs with rubber feet, performing as much as men in possession of all their natural members, earning the same wages, in fact experiencing little or no inconvenience in the use of their rubber extremities.

Mr. A. A. MARKS, SALINA, KANSAS.

Dear Sir:—After having worn one of your artificial legs with rubber foot for more than fifteen years, I have no hesitation in saying it is the best leg in use, as it is simple and the most durable of any I have seen. I have examined and worn five different makes since 1862, and find none as useful as yours. I can heartily recommend the rubber foot as the most durable and easy to handle. I am a blacksmith and shoe horses. I have dug wells and quarried stone and heavy work. I can walk faster in a given time than any man can on any other kind of a leg with the same length of stump as mine; it is only three inches from hip joint.

Yours, Etc.,

E. LINCOLN.

15,000 Artificial limbs of the Marks' Patent in use. Established forty-two years. Endorsed and purchased by the United States and many foreign governments. By our formula applicants can supply us with all the data necessary to secure a fit while they remain at home. One half of the legs and arms furnished by us are made from measurements and profiles without our seeing the wearers. Fit always guarauteed. A treatise of 430 pages with 300 illustrations sent free. Address:

A. A. MARKS,

701 BROADWAY, New York City.

Digitized by Google

Announcement to Physicians.

NOTE! Scott's Emulsion is now put up and sold by all druggists in a small or fifty-cent size, although the large size is still on the market. We have made this departure to enable you to prescribe Scott's Emulsion in the original package for a trial where Cod Liver Oil is indicated. It will also insure the genuine Scott's Emulsion being given when a small quantity is called for.

FORMULA 50% of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; 6 grs. Hypophosphite of Lime; 3 grs. Hypophosphite of Soda to the fluid ounce.

SAMPLE of Scott's Emulsion delivered free to the address of any physician in regular practice.

Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Scott & Bowne Building, New York.

A Surgical Triumph!

A remarkable surgical case of a severe burn treated with Unguentine healing without a scar.

OFFICE OF
E. ENTON, M. D.
303 Clinton St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 23, 1894.

NORWICH PHARMACAL CO., Norwich, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I really owe you an apology for not sooner communicating to you the result achieved by me with Unguentine. I was obliged to use the entire box in the case of a lady who badly burned one hand and arm, the injury extending above the elbow. I saw the case three days after the wounds had been ignorantly dressed, and the entire superficial area of hand and arm was one foul smelling aggregation of discrete and concrete ulcers, foetid in the extreme and beginning to slough. After careful washing with warm water, Unguentine was applied on sections of old linen, each section about six inches long and two inches wide, strips of this conformation enabling me to secure contact at all points for the Unguentine. Then a broad roller bandage was used to envelope the smeared sections. This operation was repeated every third day, and in twelve days the arm was well, without a slough, without scar tissue, without contraction, and presenting a new pink skin that I regarded as a surgical triumph. The foetor disappeared after the second application and the pain too. This is my experience with Unguentine, and you are welcome to use it as you please. H. ENTON, M. D.

Unguentine : : :

Antiseptic Healing Restorative.

an alum ointment with the irritating properties of the drug eliminated, with carbolic acid and ichthyol added combined with petrolatum base. Modified formula of Sir Astley Cooper. Used in the leading hospitals and dispensaries of New York City.

A SOOTHING OINTMENT,

UNEQUALLED AS A SURGICAL DRESSING.

We invite the most critical comparison of Unguentine with such dressings as you have been using. Samples and literature sent on request.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 140 William St.

The Norwich Pharmacal Co.,
Norwich, New York.

Digitized by Google

DOCTOR,

If you value the gratitude of your patients, prescribe

Pil Orientalis (Thompson)

In which the profession have a formula designed with special reference to the **glands of the reproductive organs,** which will **increase** their activity and **promote their secretive powers.**

℞. Ambrosia orientalis.....gr. ij
Extract saw palmetto.....gr. ¼
Zinc phosphide .....gr. ⅛
Strychnos ignatia.....gr. ⅛
With capsicum and aromatic powder.

INDICATIONS.—Impotency (functional and congenital), spermatorrhea, sexual debility, weakness of the bladder, testes, mammæ, or ovaries. Prostatities—valuable as a diuretic.

All cases of loss of nerve power, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, melancholia, hysteria, sexual apathy, and all diseases of the female reproductive organs may be greatly benefited by the use of this pill.

AMBROSIA ORIENTALIS,

The lately imported **APHRODISIAC** which has already won quite a reputation among the medical profession. One eminent gynæcologist writes: "The Extract will prove itself a valuable addition to our materia medica for many female diseases;" and that, "the Oriental Pil is very reliable, and will, no doubt, take the place of damiana. For if damiana has any aphrodisiacal action, it is VERY temporary and the reaction is weakening and injurious."

Another physician, who has a large city practice, says: "The result in eighteen cases (impotency, etc.), was very satisfactory," etc., etc.; also that "the Oriental Pill has secured me many new patients. A Virginia practitioner says: "The Pil Orientalis has given me more satisfaction than any other remedy that I have tried for the last thirty-five years for the loss of sexual power."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR, BY MAIL.

In Boxes Containing 12 Bottles, Plain Label for Dispensing, $8.50, Net.

FOR LITERATURE ADDRESS:

The Thompson Laboratory,

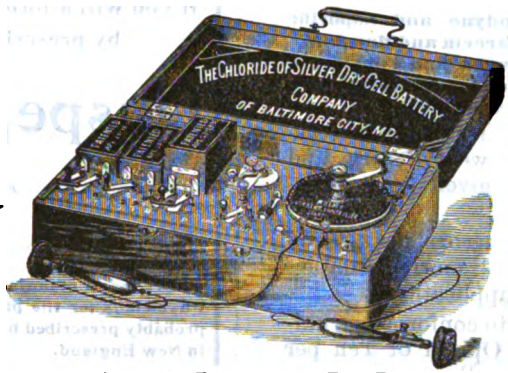
P O. Box, 553, Washington, D. C., U. S. A

Digitized by Google

A Physician Should Buy

And recommend his patients to buy a battery, which is dry and small enough to be carried with ease; which does not require the assistance of the instrument maker when in need of repairs, which can be left unused for years and still when suddenly called upon, will respond promptly and without requiring any preparation whatsoever and which can be carried in a trunk while travelling without danger of spoiling the most delicate fabric.

A Battery



Used by physicians should be of superior finish and workmanship, with out being expensive, and it should, by all means, be

Economical to Maintain.

Send four cents in stamps (actual cost of mailing) and we will forward our Catalogue, showing you that we are the manufacturers of such batteries as have just been described.

The Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery Co.,
Of Baltimore City, Maryland.

☞ Please mention this Journal when corresponding with us.

An Exceptional Offer.

Cross off what you do not want, and fill out blank below.

1—The MEDICAL SUMMARY one year.....$1.00

2—The Physician's Call-Book and Ledger Combined, price $1.50, including subscription to the SUMMARY, as above, only..... 2.00

Name and address in gold-leaf on Call-Book 50 cts. extra.

3—The Practical Application of Electricity in Medicine and Surgery, by Dr. St. Clair, price $2.00, including subscription to the SUMMARY, as above..... 2.50

4—Dr. Drake's CHART OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, price formerly $3.00, now reduced to $2.50, including subscription to the SUMMARY, as above..... 2.50

Special $5 Offer! For this amount we will send ALL of the above, and have your name and address put in gold-leaf on the Call-Book free of Charge.

The Medical Summary

P. O. Box 1217. 2029 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ORDER BLANK.

Enclosed find remittance for.....Dollars, for which please send me the above not crossed off.

Dr.....

.....

.....

The SUMMARY for one year, beginning.....1895, and until order discontinued.

Digitized by Google

SVAPNIA

OR

PURIFIED OPIUM

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE ONLY.

Contains the Anodyne and Soporific Alkaloids, Codeia, Narceia and Morphia. Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsive Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

SVAPNIA has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years, and whenever used has given great satisfaction.

To PHYSICIANS OF REPUTE, not already acquainted with its merits, samples will be mailed on application.

SVAPNIA is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent. Morphia strength.

JOHN FARR, Manufacturing Chemist, New York.

CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

To whom all orders for samples must be addressed.

SVAPNIA IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

DOCTOR

your Dyspeptic patients will

BLESS YOU

If you will afford them instant relief by prescribing NOYES'

Dyspepsia Tablets.

We have manufactured these Tablets for Physicians for the past 20 years, and are now probably prescribed by nearly every physician in New England.

We will send you formula and a LARGE BOX of these Tablets FREE if you will send us your name and address on a postal card.

THE P. J. NOYES MF'G CO.,

Chemists, Lancaster, N. H.

50,000 Doctors

know all about us—know that what we say is so—and they're better dressed for knowing it. We have made a special department for the making of clothes for physicians who send their orders by mail. Our Professional Garments are in use in every part of the United States, and are eminently satisfactory. We are making them better and better every year; we find it pays—so do the physicians who deal with us.

We've secured a special material—Llama Thibet Cloth—the only real black. Any other black is artificial. Made from the black wool of the black Llama, it can't be anything else but black. This material is soft, pliable and sanitary. It wears better than other materials, because the wool has lost none of its natural strength, and because it's all wool and nothing but wool. Looks neat and dressy.

A Walking-Coat Suit costs $20.50, a Sack-Coat Suit $18.00, an Overcoat $16.00, and so on. Nobody ever complained of these prices after the result was shown. Cut out this advertisement, and send it to us with your

Name, ... *Post Office,* .....

County, ... *State,* ..... *and we will send you a sample free, with full particulars, instructions for self-measurement, fashion-plate, etc.*

E. O. Thompson,

IMPORTER, TAILOR, CLOTHIER,

1338 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Also, 248 Broadway, New York.

Digitized by Google

COMPOSITION—Eucalyptol, Campho-Thymic Acid, Hydrous Chloral.

ADVANTAGES—Uniformity, Elegance, Agreeable odor, absence of irritating after-effect. . . . . .

INDICATIONS—Neuralgia, Cephalalgia, Myalgia, Rheumatism, Congestion, Inflammation, Contusions, Sprains, Muscular Stiffness, Pruritus, etc. . .

Sample and pamphlet mailed to Physicians upon application.

RUCKERSFELDT & CO., Pharmacists,
SAINT LOUIS.

A NEW RUBEFACIENT
UNIFORMITY
CAMPHO-LYPTUS
TRADE MARK
EFFICIENCY
TO RELIEVE LOCALIZED PAIN

FOR THE CURE OF

GONORRHŒA

RIGORD'S URETHRAL BOUGIES.

They melt easily at the temperature of the body.

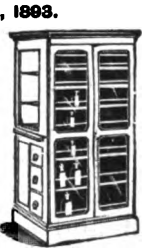
FORMULA.—Each Suppository contains: Sulph. Zinc, 1-50 gr.; Acet. Lead, 1-25 gr.; Sulph. Morphia, 1-25 gr Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.; Ext. Eucalyptus Globulus, 1 gr.; Iodole, 1-2 gr.; Butter of Cacao, 12 grs.

Price, One Box, 1-4 Gross, $1.25; Gross, $4.50.

A sample dozen sent Free to physicians on application and mention of MEDICAL SUMMARY.

C. G. BACON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
218 Greenwich Street, New York City, N. Y.

Three Medals Awarded at the World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.



THE PERFECTION CHAIR CO.,
JOHN STREET, NORTH. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

"Perfection" Physician's Chairs, Tables, Cabinets,

INVALID FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES.

The unquestioned superiority of our Specialties, and the unparalled and phenomenal success they have achieved with the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, and the large and growing demand for export, is only the legitimate award of highest excellence and true merit. Send your address for catalogue. prices and terms.

AMICK CHEMICAL TREATMENT FOR and diseases of the air passages. **CONSUMPTION**

Express Receipts on file show 7000 shipments to physicians in a period of 30 days.

TEST MEDICINES (SENT PHYSICIANS ONLY) FREE FOR EACH CASE.

DR. CHAS. DRENNAN, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "Am having really wonderful success with your remedies."
DR. D. ALDEN LOOMIS, Louisville, Ky.: "Your treatment is doing better work in these diseases than all others combined.
DR. J. L. FOXTON, County Physician, Huron, Dak.: "All my patients using your treatment are improving rapidly; it is working wonders.
DR. W. H. MOORE, U. U. Examining Surgeon, Medicine Lodge, Kansas: My third stage consumptive, the lawyer who could scarcely walk, gained fifteen pounds in two months, and has resumed practice."
DR. R. M. TEVIS, Crooksbury, Ind.: Patient my own daughter, has gained eight pounds, and is to all appearances cured; you have saved her life."
DR. A. M. MCCONNELL, Union City, Tenn.: Mr. N. one month under your treatment for consumption, is entirely cured; all my patients taking your medicine are doing well."
DR. C. S. LOMBARD, Negawnee, Mich. "If ever there was a cure of pulmonary tuberculosis, thi s case is: patient second stage, was never better in her life; has just married and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., a little the happiest mortal upon the planet."

Thousands of similar expressions from doctors on file.

AMICK CHEMICAL COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Digitized by Google

IT IS A SQUARE FACT!

Which every physician knows, that nearly every woman has some trouble with her menstrual functions at some period in her life, such as

MENORRHAGIA,
LEUCORRHEA,
AMENORRHEA,
DYSMENORRHEA, ETC.

In these cases **ALETRIS CORDIAL** is peculiarly indicated, and by its use all menstrual derangements are speedily overcome and the uterine system restored to its normal condition.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

St. Louis, Mo.

☞ A sample bottle of ALETRIS CORDIAL will be sent FREE to any physician who wishes to test it if he will pay express charges.

Digitized by Google

A GLANCE AT THE

Composition

—OF—

CELERINA,

VIZ.:

The Active Principles of

Celery,

Coca,

Kola,

AND

Viburnum,

WITH

Aromatics,

Should convince the most skeptical physician of its value in ALL LANGUID OR DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE SYSTEM, SUCH AS LOSS OF NERVE POWER, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, IMPOTENCY, HYSTERIA, OPIUM HABIT, INEBRIETY, DYSMENORRHEA, PROSTATITIS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.

And the testimony of the medical profession all over the world verifies this fact.

—o—

J. W. Charles, M. D., Kansas City, Kas., says After thoroughly testing Celerina I am pleased to state that I find it a splendid nerve tonic and stimulant.

W. E. Deitz, M. D., Berne, N. Y., says: I take pleasure in informing you of the very valuable merits of Celerina. It is unsurpassed as a nerve tonic.

A. H. Young, M. D., Percy, Ia., says: I have used Celerina and find it unsurpassed in nervous debility, brought on by over-work and fatigue.

A. M. Davis, M. D., Geuda Springs, Kan., says: Celerina gave me great satisfaction as a remedy for nervous prostration.

J. D. L. Ball, M. D., Tyler's Creek, W. Va. says: Celerina is the best remedy in neurasthenia I have ever seen.

S. Barker, M. D., 24 Caton Place, Brighton, Eng., says: Celerina gave prompt relief in la[illegible]or, nervous headache and dyspepsia.

Thos. S. Bulmer, M. D., C. M. Canada, L. S. A., L. M., R. C. S. Eng., late quarantine supt. for Victoria, Australia, says: Having experimented with Celerina, on both myself and others, I am of opinion that it is an excellent article when administered judiciously. It relieves tension after excitement, gives relief in distressing headache and removes the craving for strong stimulants.

J. Ogilvy, M. D., retired Surgeon General army, Bournemouth, Eng., says: I think Celerina is an excellent and powerful stimulant, and likely to be useful in cases of mental depression and brain worry.

W. R. Evans, M. D. L. R. C. S. I., 19 Merriom Square, Dublin, Ireland, says: I have largely prescribed Celerina in the debility following epidemic influenza, and have found it most useful.

W. M. Cunningham, M. D., Corona, Ala., says: I have used your preparation, Celerina, with marked success and I am highly pleased with it.

Alfred Baker, M. D., Aysgarth, Bedale, Yorkshire, Eng., says: I think Celerina is certainly of service in nervous exhaustion.

Dr. Marchand, Liege, Belgium, says: Celerina is unsurpassed in nervous debility.

Dr. Berlioze, Brussels, Belgium, says: We have in Celerina a magnificent combination for all forms of neurosis.

Dr. W. Berthelot, Santander, Spain, says: I have found a combination of Celerina and Aletris Cordial very useful in dysmenorrhea.

RIO CHEMICAL COMPANY,

A full size bottle of CELERINA will be sent FREE to any physician who wishes to test it if he will pay express charges.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

....Recommended by LEADING PHYSICIANS of Europe and America....

The Best-Known Absorbent.

Hartmann's Hygienic WOOD WOOL Comfortable Antiseptic

.....CONVENIENT, CLEAN AND CHEAP.....

WOOD WOOL WADDING,
WOOD WOOL TISSUE,
WOOD WOOL ACCOUCHEMENT-SHEETS,

WOOD WOOL DIAPERS, FOR INFANTS,
W. W.'S, OR WOOD WOOL NAPKINS, FOR WOMEN.
WOOD WOOL GOODS IN GENERAL.

Sole Proprietors in the United States,

HYGIENIC WOOD WOOL CO.,

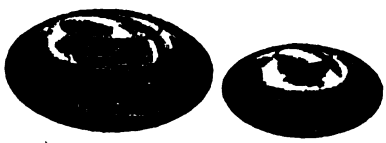
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ Drop us a Postal for Samples and Circulars.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SOFT, ELASTIC CAPSULES.

FOUNDED 1830
PURE NORWEGIAN
FINEST KNOWN
VERY PALATABLE
SMALL DOSES EFFECTIVE
BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL
SUREST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION & WASTING DISEASES
SCROFULA COUGHS COLDS ETC.
JNO. C BAKER & CO. 131 N^TH 10^TH ST PHILADA. PA.



Pure Cod Liver Oil,
C. L. Oil and Creosote,
C. L. Oil and Iodide of Iron.

Baker's Emulsion with Hypophosphites, Solution Ferrous Malate,
Baker's Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt, Solution Salicylate of Iron,
Barlett's Pile Suppositories.

DR. McMUNN'S

ELIXIR OF OPIUM.

An Invaluable Discovery in the Preparation of Opium.

It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of Opium in natural combination, to the exclusion of al its noxious, deleterious, useless principles upon which its bad effects depend. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of Opium. To produce sleep and composure, to relieve pain and irritation, nervous excitement and morbid irritability of body and mind, to allay convulsive and spasmodic actions, etc., and being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operation is attended by no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, nor any derangement of the constitution or general health. Hence its high superiority over Laudanum, Paregoric, Black Drop, Denarcotised Laudanum, and every other Opiate preparation.

CAUTION.

On account of its large sale, spurious articles are offered in bulk. The genuine is sold nly in vials of about 7 drachms, with yellow wrappers and signature of Jno. B. McMunn.

F. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

Digitized by Google

Diphtheria-Antitoxine--Behring.

THE original and genuine DIPHTHERIA-ANTITOXINE-BEHRING manufactured at the **FARBWERKE** vorm. **MEISTER LUCIUS & BRÜNING**, Hoechst-on-the-Main, Germany, each vial of which is personally tested and approved by **Prof.s Behring and Ehrlich**, can now be obtained from the undersigned **Sole Authorized Agents** and Licensees for the United States, by any physician who may send cash with the order, at the following prices:

No. 1—	600 Antitoxine Units—Green Label,	.	$1.90
" 2—	1000 " " —White "	.	3.50
" 3—	1500 " " —Red "	.	5.25

Directions for use are wrapped about the vials, and each box containing the vials is stamped with our firm name.

SCHULZE-BERGE & KOECHL, 79 MURRAY ST., New York.

Contents.

EDITORIAL—
Of special interest to our readers. A new departure 309
Explanation 309
Best method of dispensing medicines 310
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS—
Cause and prevention of disease—diphtheria, treatment, etc. 311
Morphine experience 314
Mercauro," and its curative properties in certain Cases 316
Permanganate of potash in opium poison ng 317
Treatment of epilepsy by hydrocyanite of iron:—Report of two cases 319
Some of the troubles of a physicians life 320
Case of opium poisoning treated by permanganate of potash 321
MEDICAL PROGRESS 322
FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS 326
NOTES AND QUERIES 329
NEW PUBLICATIONS 333
SUMMARY GLEANINGS 336

Index to Advertisements.

McArthur's Syrup 1
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Europhen, Aristol, Etc 2
Listol Chemical Company 3
Valuable Formulas 4
Taylor Brothers Co 4
Battle & Co., Bromidia, Etc 5
North Chemical Co 5
Sanmetto 6
John Wyeth & Bro 7
Peacock's Bromides 8
Cactina Pillets 8
Rio Chemical Co 9-32 33
Walker Pharmacal Company 10
Hostelley & Co 10
H. K. Mulford Medicine Case 11
Geo. Frost & Co., Abdominal Supporter 11
Listerine, Etc 12
Terraline 12
Mellier Drug Co 13
Kathasmon Chemical Co 13
Geo. W. Flavell & Bro 14
The Searle & Hereth Co 14
Parke Davis & Co 15
Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrzone 16
C. N. Crittenton 17
Horsford's Acid Phosphate 17
Professional and Business Chances 18
The Wm. S. Merrell Co 19
Bedford Water 20
John Moser. Artifical Limbs 20
George J. Wallau 20
Firwein 21
Hayden's Viburnum comp. 21
Febrinol 22
John M. Scudder & Sons 22
The Maltine Manufacturing Company 23
R. W. Phair & Co—Salacetol, Cocaine, Etc 23
Allison Operating Chair and Table 23
Frederick Stearns & Co 24
L. B. Seeley & Co—Trusses 24
The Treatment of Cancer 25
The Improved Yale Surgical Chair 26
Mark's Artificial Limbs 26
Scott's Emulsion 27
Unguentine 27
Thompson Laboratory 28
Chloride of Silver Dry-cell Battery 29
The P. J. Noyes Manufacturing Company 30
Svapnia 30
E. O. Thompson 30
Ruckersfeldt & Co 31
C. G. Bacon & Co.—Hollow Suppositories 31
Perfection Chair Company 31
Amick Chemical Co 31
Rio Chemical Company 9-32 33
Hygienic Wood Wool Co., Specialties 34
Baker's Preparations 34
McMunn's Elixir of Opium 34
Schulze-Berg & Koechl 35
Jos. Bensinger 36
H. A. Wales Co 36
Provident Life and Trust Co. 36
W. B. Arnold.—Zymotoid 36
The Abbott Alkaloidal Co 37
Ballardvale Lithia Spring Water 37
Globe Nebulizer 37
Micajah 38
Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder 38
Paskola 39
Fellows' Hypophosphites 40

Special to Summary Patrons.

☞ **PAGES 306 and 308,** in the January SUMMARY, were unfortunately transposed, (a printer's oversight).

For the convenience of those who have the volume bound, we have reprinted the last four pages in January number, correctly paged; which, including an Index to Vol. XVI., goes with this issue to all subscribers.

When binding the volume, have the last four pages in January number cut out and the extra four included in this number inserted in their place.

Editor MEDICAL SUMMARY.

HOW DO YOU GET ALONG

with your Uterine cases. You cannot see your Patient often enough. She will not obey you. Perhaps she will not submit *at all* to examination and treatment. She *fears* the expense, the exposure, the pain, is too diffident and modest, etc., etc. In *just such cases*, Doctor, I can assist you. *Nothing secret or hidden. All above board and honest.*

Fraternally yours,

JOS. C. BENZINGER, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

SOUND DISCS AND WHAT THEY DO

No Question About What They Do.

HARD-HEARING MADE EASY

by simple, soft rubber devices. Safe to wear, invisible and comfortable. May be returned if hearing is not improved

Write for booklet, "Sound Discs, and What They Do."

H. A. WALES CO., 1646 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Streets—Nos. 401-409.

In everything which makes a life insurance company desirable, perfectly secure, and moderate in cost, this company is unexcelled. Issues Life, Endowment and Term Policies, which can be made payable to the wife (who is the usual beneficiary) in 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 equal annual instalments; and an arrangement can be made also to continue the payments to the wife during life, if she should survive the instalment period.

Information Cheerfully Furnished by

W. H. SHELLY, Special Agent, Office of the Company.

DR. ARNOLD'S ZYMOTOID THE NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE

An unequalled antiseptic and germicide for external and internal use, representing the antiseptic properties of sulphur, nitre, cinnamon, boric acid, etc., in gaseous solution.

OFFERED TO THE PROFESSION ON AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

DOCTOR, We say to you confidently that no remedy at your command will compare with the ZYMOTOID in all diphtheritic and other throat troubles. Diphtheria cannot enter where the ZYMOTOID is used as a prophylactic. We say that no other remedy will compare with it in healing any form of ulceration, acute or chronic, in relieving bruises, sprains, swellings, burns, erysipelas eczema, canker, pruritis, etc. It will heal your old, hopeless cases of "*old sore legs*" without fail! Don't forget this! It will ABORT, as well as HEAL, a bubo, with amazing promptness. No remedy known will equal it as a SURGICAL DRESSING.

A Recent Testimonial.

W. B. ARNOLD, M. D. Knoxdale, Pa. October 25, 1894

Dear Doctor:—We are in the midst of an epidemic of diphtheria, and since receiving your first shipment of the Zymotoid, I have treated over fifty cases with wonderful success—am making quite a record by its use. Please forward two gallons at once per express. People here have named it "The Precious Medicine," and such it is. I also use it in cases where my diagnosis is doubtful, until further symptoms develop. It is *the* remedy for fretful children, during the "teething age." I shall try it in all chronic cases, and already have seen wonderful results in eczema. Many thanks for prompt shipment.

Yours Truly,

J. G. STEINER, A. M. M. D.,

Read Our Offer! Now, we believe every physician needs it, and we will ship one gallon of the Zymotoid, by express, to any reputable physician, at $3.00, net, sixty days.

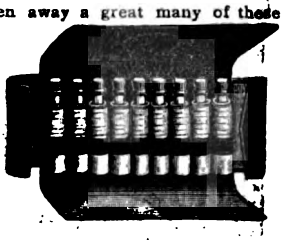
Further, we agree that if the physician is not entirely pleased with it, and it fails to do the work above noted, we will send him a *receipted bill.* Favor us with an order, doctor, on the above terms. The Zymotoid will not only *surprise* but *delight* you. Write for circulars, etc.

Digitized by Google

W. B. ARNOLD, M. D., Prop., Rockford, Illinois.

ONE MORE CHANCE

During the past three months we have given away a great many of these pocket cases as Premiums to **new subscribers** to **THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC**, a monthly journal devoted to the therapeutics of the active principles. Letters of approval of the CLINIC and the cases are literally pouring in upon us. The subscription price is $1.00. Add 10c in stamps for postage on this case and we guarantee safe delivery. We will fill it with 100 each of any nine you select from the list below.



This is your chance to learn by experience something about the active principles at a trifling cost.

FOR THREE DOLLARS,

and 20c for postage and safe delivery, we will send this elegant 24 vial case filled as selected—**This to NEW SUBSCRIBERS and NEW CUSTOMERS ONLY.**

These cases are of superior workmanship. The smaller is 4½x2¾x1¼ inches, while the larger is 6½x4¼x2¾ inches.

SELECT FROM THIS LIST AND MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

1 Aconitine gr. 1-134
2 Digitalin gr. 1-67
3 Hyoscyamine gr. 1-250
4 Codeine gr. 1-67
5 Podophyllin gr. 1-6
6 Strych. Arseniate gr. 1-134
7 Copper Arsenite gr. 1-1000
8 Quinine Arseniate gr. 1-67
9 Glonoin (Nit.glyc.)gr. 1-250
10 Aloin gr. 1-12
11 Acid Arsenious gr. 1-67.
12 Atropine Sulph. gr. 1-500
13 Brucine gr. 1-134
14 Calcium Sulph. gr. 1-6
15 Calomel gr. 1-6
16 Camphor Mono brom. gr. 1-6
17 Colchicine gr. 1-134
18 Emetine gr. 1-67
19 Ergotin gr. 1-6
20 Lithium Benzoate gr. 1-6
21 Morphine Sulph. gr. 1-12
22 Quassin gr. 1-67
23 Veratrine gr. 1-134
24 Zinc Sulph-carbolate 1-6
25 Anticonstipation (Waugh's)
26 Anodyne for Infants "
27 Caffeine gr. 1-67
28 Coniine gr. 1-134
29 Mercury Protoiodide gr. 1-6
30 Iron Arseniate gr. 1-67

OUR GUARANTEE. If you are not satisfied return the goods and we will refund your money.

The above may seem too good to be true, but it is, and is our way of introducing our goods.

THE ABBOTT ALKALOIDAL COMPANY, RAVENSWOOD, CHICAGO, ILL.

Ballardvale Lithia Spring Water.

CURES.—Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

ANALYSIS.

Lithia Carb's	22.006 Grains.
Lime Sulph	0.817 "
Iron Oxide	0.700 "
Lime Chlor.	0.525 "
Silica	0.468 "
Grains in one gallon of water,	24,516

BENNETT F. DAVENPORT.

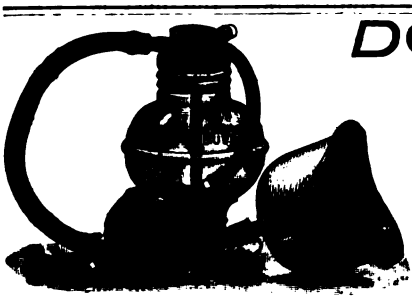
Member of the American Chemical Society, also of London, Paris and Berlin, of the British Society of Public Analysts, also Deutsch, Gesellsch, f. Angewandte Chemie.

COMPARISON.

Lithia Waters.	Useless or Deleterious Substances. Gr. in Gal.	Carbonates of Lithia. Gr. in Gal.	Total Amt. of Mineral Matter. Gr. in Gal.
No. 1	80½	8½	89
No. 2	71½	1½	73
No. 3	95¾	2¼	98
Ballardvale Lithia Water.	2½	22	24½

HORACE STOKES,

Agent for New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware.
153 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



ONE-FIFTH ACTUAL SIZE.

DOCTOR:

Do you use the Globe Nebulizer? If not, write for descriptive circular and price list. The season is at hand when diseases of the respiratory organs are prevalent.

The Globe Nebulizer

Is the physician's best help in combating these affections. It **VAPORIZES** balsams, oils, alcoholic and aqueous solutions of every description, and applies them in **actual substance** to any part of the respiratory tract.

ALL IMPORTANT PARTS ARE MADE OF HARD RUBBER.

No CLOGGING of TUBES; No METAL in CONTACT with SOLUTION; No GLASS TUBES to BREAK.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO No 58 Grant Street Battle Creek Mich

Digitized by Google

LATEST. — BEST.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM POWDER

STERILIZED.

To relieve Prickly Heat, Measles, Nettle Rash, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Rash, Chafed Skin, Etc.

Antiseptic, antizymotic, disinfectant. The combination of purified Talcum, Silicate of Magnesia, Squibb's Boracic Acid and Oil of Rose, is recommended by all dermatologists and physicians for skin affections, and is combined in the best possible manner in this powder.

Retail Price, 25 cents a box.

A Full Size Box Sent FREE to any Physician who will send us his address.

☞ Decorated Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. No Pasteboard.

—o—

Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co.,
577 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

Micajah's MEDICATED UTERINE WAFERS.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN, AS

Chronic Inflammation and Engorgement of the Womb, Ulceration, Leucorrhœa Irregular, Suppressed, and Painful Menstruation, Prolapsus, and the Irregularities

—Incidental to Change of Life.—

CHICO, TEXAS, Sept. 21, 1893.
VERY VALUABLE.—I have been using the Wafers at intervals for more than a year, and must say that the more I use them, the better I think of them. They are very valuable to the busy practitioner, but of incalculable value to his lady patients who need them.
P. HOLT, M. D.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., Aug. 9, 1893.
GOOD RESULTS.—I find Micajah's Wafers save me a great deal of annoyance and trouble in treating uterine troubles, and the best is they give good results.
L. S. CLAGETT, M. D.

The price of a Box, sufficient for three months' treatment, is $1.00.

To physicians samples of the Wafers will be mailed free on application.

Address **MICAJAH & CO., Warren, Pa.**

Digitized by Google

FREE

INCLUDING

PREPAID EXPRESSAGE

SUFFICIENT

PASKOLA

TO ENABLE ANY PHYSICIAN

TO FULLY TEST

ITS VALUE BY

Actual Experience.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS.

We claim, and results will prove, that Paskola contains more assimilable nutriment than any food before the medical profession. It is artificially digested starch, combined with a small proportion of Hydrochloric acid (the natural acid of the gastric juice) and proteid (or meat) digesting ferments.

THE IDEAL FOOD IN GASTRIC INDIGESTION.

THE PRE-DIGESTED FOOD CO., 30 READE ST., N. Y.

Digitized by Google

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

Contains the Essential Elements of the Animal Organization—Potash and Lime.

The Oxidising Agents—Iron and Manganese;

The Tonics—Quinine and Strychnine;

And the Vitalizing Constituent—Phosphorus; the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **Slightly Alkaline Reaction.**

It Differs in its Effects from all Analogous Preparations; and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

It has Gained a Wide Reputation, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

Its Curative Power is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic and nutritive properties by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

Its Action is Prompt; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of MENTAL AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. From the fact, also, that it exerts a double tonic influence and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of these, *finds that no two of them are identical*, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, *in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution*, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and efficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. *Fellows.*"

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

Medical Letters may be addressed to:

MR. FELLOWS, 48 Vesey Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

MEDOLA CAPSULES.

Equal parts of fresh and pure prepared bone-marrow, and absolutely pure cod liver oil, slightly flavored with the aromatic antiseptic methyl salicylate, in very soft and flexible capsules of two sizes, twenty and forty grains each.

BONE-MARROW alone has been given with the most favorable results in leucocythæmia and pernicious anæmia, — two intractable diseases; the latter, heretofore, fatal.

THEY ARE INDICATED in all cases of anæmia and debility, and whenever reconstructive agents and highly concentrated assimilable food are required.

Price, in Box of 50 Capsules, 20 grains each, - - - .75
" " " " " 40 " " - - - 1.00

Address all orders to the distributing agents:

J. C. BAKER & CO.,
131 N. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Extract from **CLINICAL REPORT**

W. H. H. MILLER, M. D., Williamsport, Pa.

"I am able to obtain the therapeutic effect of a larger proportion of the dose of arsenic (without stomachic disturbance) as contained in

ARSENAURO

than I can secure from other preparations containing arsenic. The arsenic is evidently modified by the gold and bromin present, rendering it more soluble and less liable to change during the digestive process. Seemingly strange, but such is my experience." CHAS. ROOME PARMELE CO., 98 WILLIAM ST.,

Digitized by Google

"Corrupting In It's Own Fertility."

—Henry V

This is true of Typhoid Fever—Microbes swarm in the fertile bowel and by their absorption corrupt the entire system. The indications for treatment are:—

1st. To supply a food which is nourishing and at the same time aseptic.

2nd. To administer an intestinal antiseptic which is efficient, palatable and tolerable. Both of these indications are met by

LIQUID PEPTONOIDS WITH CREOSOTE

which furnishes both food and remedy in an easily digestible and assimilable form.

Send for "THE DOCTOR'S FACTOTUM."

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google